

PASADENA-TOURNAMENT OF ROSES  
Pasadena Daily News-1913

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# PASADENA DAILY NEWS



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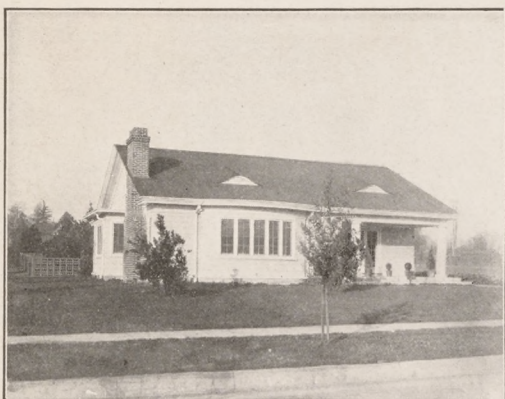
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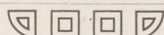
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E. W. HASKINS, Manager

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ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL



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ROSE · TOURNAMENT · ANNUAL

# PASADENA DAILY NEWS

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL, JANUARY 2, 1913.

## TOURNAMENT OF ROSES

### SYMBOLS

*By Madge Clover*

"What makes you so fair?"  
Sang the bird to the rose,  
Who swayed on her stem  
With a proud, free pose.

"The glory of sunsets,  
The mists of the morn,  
Your song in my heart—  
Thus beauty is born,"  
Breathed the rose to the bird.

"What makes you so fair?"  
Asked the man of the maid,  
Who smiled at him gaily,  
With eyes unafraid.

"The snow on the mountains  
The breath of the sea,  
The odors of heaven,  
Are all life to me,"

Said the maid to the man.

The man sought the rose  
(And Love smiled to see)

"The queenliest flower  
Is destined to be  
My message to her,"

Said the man to the flower.

So the rose found her place  
On the breast of the maid,  
Her perfume outpoured,  
Her beauty displayed.

"What more could I ask?"  
In a transport she cried,  
I serve Life and Love"  
And sighing she died.

The maiden's life flowered  
In the heart of the man,  
Her white thoughts like incense,  
Through all his work ran.

Said Love, I serve Life;  
And thus they serve me."





Mrs. R. C. Bartow, Secy.



Robert G. Neustadt



Col. W. J. Hogan



D. M. Linnard



Dr. Z. T. Malaby



ONE more year, and a quarter of a century will have elapsed since the beginning of our renowned floral pageant, an event typical of Pasadena, so wonderfully pleasing in its splendor.

Twenty-four years ago today the first Tournament had its birth; it was then a minor event under the auspices of the Valley Hunt Club, with Drs. F. F. Rowland and F. C. Holder as directors. It has grown from year to year like the proverbial snowball, until today it is the greatest pageant of its kind in the world. Little did those early organizers realize that they were ushering in what was to become the most beautiful of all flower festivals. For years the Valley Hunt Club fostered this Tournament and, eventually, the entire city became interested.

Children, from the first grade to the high school, and older generations, too, lend willing hands and add to the support of this great day and for weeks in advance they travel from garden to garden arranging for flowers in anticipation of the artistic beauties to be moulded by the deft fingers of experience and interest. The flowers are collected in tubs—thousands of them—and are distributed to the different stations where the decorating is being done, each year adding new charm to the entries.

It should be borne in mind that only natural flowers are permitted for decoration purposes which fact alone should be worth much to us, since it reveals the possibilities of our great Tournament at a time of the year when frost and snow have gathered in their grip all other parts of the country. Often it has been remarked after our gardens have been robbed of their beautiful blossoms for this event, there is still so much remaining that a daily Tournament could be held. The whole city shares in its up-building and benefits through its splendid results. Every variety of flower known to horticulturists is used in producing these exquisite displays, making our parade grand and glorious, and never disappointing the thousands that have gathered to feast their eyes on its beauties.

Commercialism never has been permitted to enter our floral parade. No painted signs or sordid suggestion of any kind encroaches to mar the beautiful effect. Climatic conditions permit the wearing of the lightest dress, and the wonderful floral creations escorted by music emanating from a dozen bands make the day one never to be forgotten. Our hotels with their gorgeous entries unite in bringing together bowers of fair women and beautiful roses. The merchants contribute liberally both time and money, in fact everybody who can assist gives of his best and thus these combined forces create the enthusiasm so necessary in an undertaking of this nature.

Actively supporting our efforts, the corner stones of our successful results, are our local

civic bodies and the city council. The Tournament is but a branch of the Board of Trade whose splendid publicity work is everywhere recognized. It is through such cooperation that the upbuilding and maintaining of the Tournament of Roses Association have been rendered possible. Wonders can be worked where loyalty and energy are ever present and it is to these representative citizens the success of this year's achievements is largely owing. Their counsel, their splendid business judgment and experience, always available, have been at my constant command. With all this wealth of flowers and the hearty and loyal interest manifested by everyone it has been a pleasing duty to have conducted the affairs of this association.

Soon after dawn on New Year's Day, our visitors begin to arrive by electric and steam trains, autos, carriages, horseback and on foot, until our streets are alive with humanity and everything is done for the comfort and convenience of this throng of 200,000 visitors.

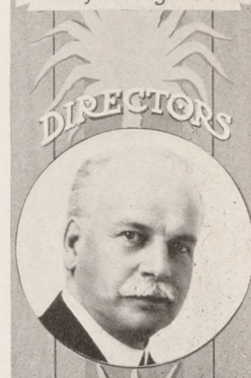
It is customary to start the Tournament with a few hundred members, but the numbers gradually increase until, during the holidays, the total reaches ten or eleven hundred on which foundation our pageant is builded each year, and before the great day has arrived there have been expended thousands of dollars in contracts. Through the success of previous festivities we have been able to purchase a park of twenty-one acres, in one of the finest sections of our city, a neighborhood that is rapidly assuming great value. This park is enjoyed by our people at all times. Throughout the year school children and civic associations derive benefit from the entertainments there provided and I am elated to announce that the directors, on account of our great success this year, will be able to clear from debt the entire property. This, too, after having expended nearly \$30,000 to carry on this Twenty-fourth Annual Tournament of Roses.

In the afternoon there are held at the park the world famous Roman chariot races, which feature was instituted seven years ago and has grown in popularity each succeeding year. Thoroughbreds, four abreast are driven, and all the energy of driver and horses is concentrated in the effort to bear off the prize—thousands being at stake. On this half-mile course has been established the world's record. The teams race twice around, crossing the wire in an intensely exciting finish, an event that is worth traveling a great distance to witness.

It is the custom to distribute broadcast posters, designed by one of our famous artists, typifying our entertainment, spreading publicity through the land. The railroads place them in their offices and along their rights of way and the value, from an advertising standpoint, cannot be readily estimated. The Tournament of Roses, aided by the Tournament Annual, has made Pasadena famous. Let the pageant never be permitted to abate in splendor.



Frank G. Hogan, Treas.



Walter Raymond



Henry H. Sinclair



Chas. N. Post



J. B. Coulston





HARRISON I. DRUMMOND  
PHOTO BY SHIRLEY JANCE MARTIN

# KING AND QUEEN OF ARCADY. TOURNAMENT OF ROSES 1913.



MISS JEAN P. FRENCH  
PHOTO BY ALBERT MILLER

**E**ASILY most significant of the twenty-four annual Tournaments of Roses held in Pasadena was that of 1913 because of the meeting of the Festivals Association of the Pacific Coast held in this city January 1, at which the good feeling existing between cities all the way from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego in which various kinds of annual fetes are celebrated was further strengthened, and plans laid for the future to make this good-fellowship as beneficial to all concerned as possible. Never has such a gathering been held in Southern California, and, as a result, the Tournament of Roses of 1913 will be remembered as the beginning of a new era in tournament affairs.

## PRIZE WINNERS

Following is the list of special prizes and their winners awarded by the judges in the Tournament of Roses parade:

Soman special prize for the best floral entry, roses predominating — won by Louis Stanley.

Hogan special prize for the best horse-drawn vehicle in parade—won by Adolphus Busch.

Hogan special prize for the best saddle horse in parade—won by John B. Miller.

Following is the complete list of prizes awarded in the various classes of the pageant:

Class A—Floats for civic bodies outside of Pasadena. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, first; San Diego, second; Michillinda, third.

Class B—Coach, tallyho or drag drawn by six horses. Hotel Maryland, first.

Class C—Coach drawn by four horses. Adolphus Busch, first.

Class D—Floats other than civic or commercial. Hotel Raymond, first; Pasadena Bankers, second; Pasadena Lodge 672, B. P. O. E., third.

Class E—Characteristic commercial floats. Pasadena Realty Board, first; Pasadena Furniture Dealers, second; Pacific Electric, third.

Class F—Historical or representative characters. Carmelita Playgrounds, first; Humane Society, second; Clune's Pasadena Theater, third.

Class G—Individual historical character. Venice A. Hess, first.



Class H—Two-horse vehicle. Komical Knights of the Carnival, first; Pasadena Drug-gists, second.

Class I—One-horse vehicle. Louis Stanley, first.

Class K—One-pony vehicle. William and Ella Kellogg, first; G. L. Robertson, Los Angeles, second.

Class N—Fire department. Pasadena Fire Department, first.

Class O—Saddle horses, woman rider. Dorothy Thurston, first; Grace Andereg, second; Vergene Harrington, third.

Class P—Saddle horses, man rider. Donald Weimer, first; J. P. Kerner, second; Dr. Lee C. Deming, third.

Class Q—Shetland pony. The Orchid, first.

Class R—Saddle pony, girl rider. Marjorie Lee, first; Priscilla Morgrage, second.

Class S—Saddle pony, boy rider. Lonnie Dorsey, first; H. Rosenthal, second; Fye Rogers, third.

Class T—Automobile (gasoline), carrying four or more. Hotel Green, first; Keystone Film Company, second; Dorothy Kellogg, third.

Class U—Automobile (gasoline), carrying two passengers; Troy Laundry.

Class V—Electrics. Emma H. Diers, first.

Class W—Novelties. Boy Scouts of America, first; Bert C. Smith, second; Mt. Wilson Hotel, third; W. C. Mellick, fourth.

Class X—Burros. Dorian Gill, first; Lawrence Woods, second; John W. Gunther, third.

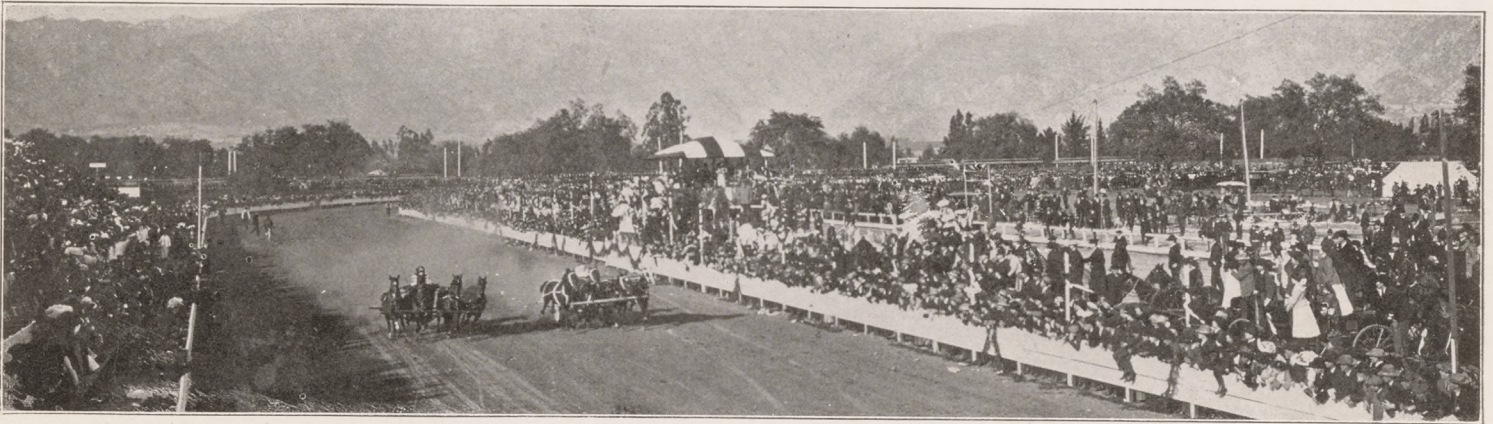
Class Y—Marching clubs. Pasadena Y. M. C. A., first; Uniformed Rank of the Fraternal Brotherhood, Number 2, second; Pasadena Boy Scouts, third.

Class Z—Best drilled marching club. Golden State Camp 7110 Modern Woodmen of America of Los Angeles, Capt. J. Fryer commanding, first.

Class AA—Riding clubs. Pasadena Riding Club, first; Crown City Riding Club, second.

## WINNERS OF CHARIOT RACES

Mac Wiggins and A. L. Persons won the high chariot races at Tournament park before a crowd of nearly fifty thousand persons. In the first heat, owing to a foul, Ed Leavengood won. Wiggins took the second and third heats from Leavengood in 2 minutes and 3 seconds and 2 minutes and 4 seconds. In the second race Persons took two heats from E. B. Cornell. Time 2 minutes and 3 seconds and 2 minutes and 2 seconds.



CHARIOT RACE AT TOURNAMENT PARK



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

Fanfare of trumpets announced the approach of the royal coach of their majesties, the King and Queen of Arcady, the rulers of the Tournament of Roses. Five moon moths with wings of pale blue shimmering gauze fluttered about in front of the royal equipage. They were attired in pale blue satin costumes and were harnessed to the coach by means of floral ropes.

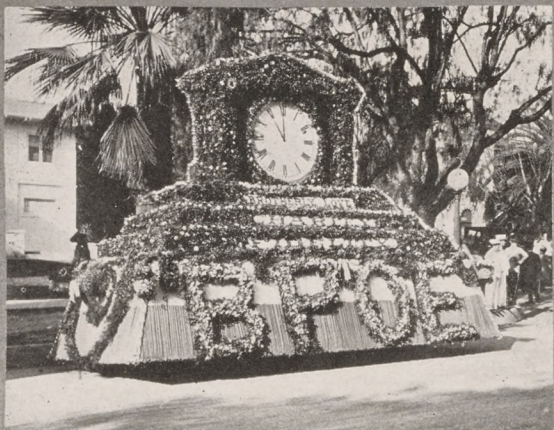
Five outriders, mounted on white horses and representing lunar insects, preceded the royal procession. The prancing horses were decked

with a mense floral crown from the rear of which was draped a pink chiffon curtain looped back like a canopy. At each corner of the float was a crown of pink carnations and roses from which were suspended fringes of carnations. Scroll designs on the sides and ends of the coach were carried out in pink blossoms.

Four maids of honor, attired in pink shepherdess gowns, were in waiting on the queen. They carried shepherd's crooks. Pale blue and pink chiffon bows were used about the

royal vestments of velvet and satin. A long ermine-trimmed robe hung from his royal shoulders to his gem-bedecked slippered feet.

Seated in front of the majesties was Pan the piper wearing a costume of goat skins. His horns were gilded. As the royal coach proceeded slowly, Pan enlivened the occasion by playing wild woodland melodies on his tuneful pipes that were calculated to summon nymphs and elves from his native lair. The maids were Miss Georgianna Drummond,



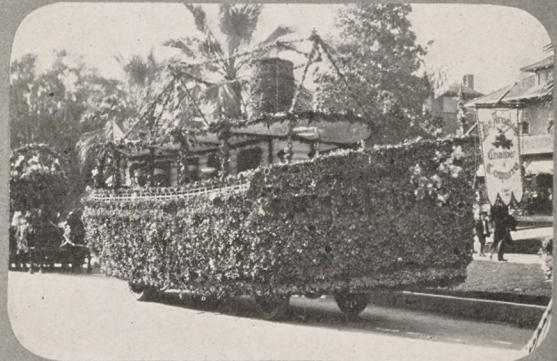
PASADENA ELKS - PRIZEWINNER



PORTLAND'S ROYAL ROSARIANS



PASADENA LUMBER DEALERS.



LOSANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1ST PRIZE IN CLASS A.



COLONIAL AND MEXICAN EQUESTRIANS



CAMP FIRE GIRLS OF GARMELITA PLAYGROUND

with pink and pale blue satin trappings and were decorated with pink carnations. Four footmen carrying garlands of pink flowers which were attached to the float, marched in stately tread at the rear of the entry. The footmen wore pale blue satin tunics with leopard skins carelessly thrown over their shoulders and each was decorated with a wreath of pink flowers. Soft brimmed shepherd's hats completed their outfit. Each footman carried a shepherd's crook bearing an immense bow of delicate pink and blue ribbon.

The royal float was surmounted by an im-

throne as decorations. Their majesties were seated in state on high-backed throne chairs. They were democratic in their actions despite their regal garb, and graciously acknowledged the applause and demonstration that was accorded them. Queen Jean in her royal gown of state, wearing a golden crown and holding a scepter, presented a truly regal appearance as she bowed right and left to the cheering crowds. King Harrison, monarch of Arcady, bore his royal honors with ease. The sway of his scepter caused thousands to applaud. He looked every inch a king in his

Miss Elizabeth Hogan, Miss Helen Sherk and Miss Pauline Bennett.

### LOUIS STANLEY'S ENTRY

Pink and white roses, supplemented with pink carnations, were the flowers used by Louis Stanley on a one-horse phaeton.

Asparagus was used principally as backgrounds for the flowers. The harness worn by the black horse was wrapped with pink satin ribbon trimmed with white roses. A canopy of pink and white roses covered the two occupants—Mr. Stanley wearing a white satin costume and Miss Zella Steele gowned in pink satin.





HOTEL RAYMOND WINNER OF CLASS D.

*GRAND ARMY CHEERED*

One of the impressive sights of the parade was the showing made by the G. A. R., nearly 200 of the "boys in blue" being in line. With sometimes faltering steps the veterans, who were escorted by the Sons of Veterans, as guard of honor, walked in the parade.

*FURNITURE DEALERS' FLOAT*

Lines of colonial simplicity and beauty were revealed in the float of the Pasadena furniture dealers, which was drawn by four large gray horses, their harnesses decorated with pink cloth to match the thousands of red geraniums and pink carnations used in the float. Miss Marian Andrews, dressed in colonial costume, was seated and her surroundings were of furniture to harmonize with the design.

*DIRECTOIRE FLOAT FOR GREEN*

Decidedly Frenchy in appearance was the float entered by the Hotel Green. The large touring car was fairly hidden from sight under masses of glossy-leaved English ivy and pink carnations and roses. On each side of the car were large fleur de lis of silver leaves. From the corners and center of the entry were suspended long slender silver baskets bearing silvered English ivy and pink sweet peas. From the baskets at each corner were scrolls extending diagonally holding silver baskets of pink blossoms and tied with pink and silver chiffon.

From the outriders to the car were streamers of pink chiffon. In front of the car was suspended an immense gauze butterfly. The

upper part of the float was finished in scraggly huckleberry branches from which were suspended pink sweet peas. The effect was wonderfully like wisteria in appearance.

Those riding were Misses Geraldine Barry,



KING AND QUEEN OF ARCADY

Edna Hackney, Grace Hackney, Gladys McLachlan, Sara Slavin and Mabel Ayres.

*TREASURE SHIP FOR BANKERS*

Bankers of Pasadena have long been famous for their artistic entries in the Tournament of

Roses parade, but the best efforts of former years were excelled today when their treasure ship was declared by thousands to be the most striking design in the miles of flower-bedecked floats.

*DOG LEADS BOY SCOUTS*

Lou Wescott Beck, the "angel of the desert," and his famous dog Rufus who has saved the lives of a score of miners on the California desert, headed the Pasadena company of the Boy Scouts of America. Thirty boys were in line under the command of Scout Commissioner George Swarthout and Assistant Scout Master Carl Brandenburg.

Eugene Corry and Hanford Lockwood carried the design of the scouts, bearing the national emblem in red and white geraniums. Streamers were extended from the design to the scouts. As they marched through the streets they sang "Fair Pasadena," led by Carl Brandenburg, the newsboy who is a protege of Ellen Beach Yaw.

*INDIAN MAIDENS IN PARADE*

Seated about a campfire singing tribal songs were ten Indian maidens representing the Campfire Girls Club of the Pasadena playground. The girls wore Indian costumes and their faces were stained with war paint and



DIRECTOIRE ENTRY OF HOTEL GREEN IN CLASS T

they wore war bonnets. The girls riding in the entry were Misses Eleanor Groetzing, Catherine Hermann, Elba Jones, Marybelle Yohn, Ellen Clearwater, Jean West, Mildred Harrish, Pearl Stollen, Mary Ash and Erma Hatch.

*PLAYGROUND TOTS IN LINE*

Activities that are carried on at the Carmelita playground were demonstrated to the satisfaction of the crowds by boys and girls who rode on the float entered by the playground commission. Children swinging, teetering, turning hand-springs and playing in the sand were the occupants of the entry. On one corner of the wagon were a half dozen tiny tots playing in a sand box. In another corner two boys were teetering on a flower decorated teeter while other children were swinging. The entry was decorated with smilax, white roses, marguerites and geraniums. Those riding were Charlie Batterson, Joe O'Connor, Sadie Woodbury, Dorothy Woodbury, Thelma Yohn, Virginia Oddashian, Charlie Hart, Alfred Hart, Leona Helberg and Leora Helberg.

*CLUNE'S THEATER ENTRY*

Famous balcony scene from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" was reproduced in flowers in the float entered by Clune's theater.



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL



### ELECTRIC COUPE BOWER OF ROSES

American Beauty roses and smilax were used with charming effect on the electric coupe of Mrs. Emma A. Diers of 367 Lincoln avenue, Pasadena. With Mrs. Diers in the beautiful car rode Mrs. A. S. Turbett.

### KELLOGG AUTO HANDSOME

White and purple stocks and ferns furnished the decorations of the automobile entered by William Kellogg and Miss Dorothy Kellogg.

The entire body of the float was of smilax. The logs were constructed entirely of white carnations, many thousands of the flowers having been used. Four beautiful dapple gray horses drew the heavy truck. Each wore a saddle blanket of white carnations and the harness was wound with smilax.

### BUSCH BRAKE IN PINK

Pink was the color motif used in decorating the brake of Adolphus Busch, which was

Trade. From end to end over the top of the car was suspended a rainbow of delicate hued chiffon with the golden treasure at the end.

Scores of floral baskets were used in an effective manner about the car. The body was in smilax and asparagus plumosus with vari-colored blossoms to furnish the finishing touches. Roses, carnations and geraniums predominated. The directors riding were L. H. Turner, president; Wm. F. Knight, Fred E. Wilcox, C. J. Hall, C. P. Day, T. P.



A basket filled with purple and white stocks was suspended from the rear of the automobile. Decorations of the pony cart entered by Miss Ellen Kellogg consisted of yellow chrysanthemums and white daisies and ferns.

### DESIGN IS SIMPLE

Simplicity of design and treatment characterized the effective entry of the Lumber Dealers. Theirs was a sixteen-foot float containing nothing but a great pile of hogs logs.

entered by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Edward Scharrer. Four coal-black horses drew the entry which was covered with flowers from the top to the rims of the wheels. Thousands of beautiful flowers from the famous Busch sunken gardens were used in becoming effect on the entry.

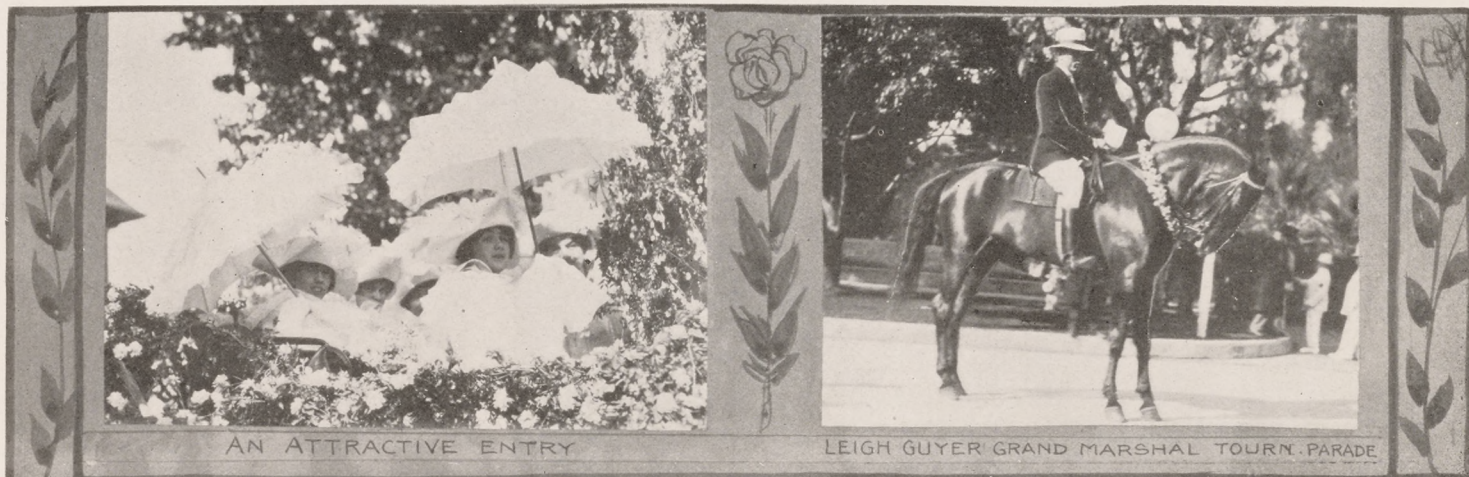
### RAINBOW AND POT OF GOLD

Rainbow with a pot of gold at the end was the effective design of the Pasadena Board of

Lukens, A. E. Edwards, and A. J. Bertonneau, secretary.

### DISPLAY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Among the most striking original representations in this year's tournament was the display of the schools of Pasadena. In the Melting-Pot of the Nations." It was highly patriotic, embodying the great historical past of this country, as well as a prophecy of the future. The theme was carried out in five





large floats in the form of ships, occupied by scores of girls in fancy costumes and accompanied by hundreds of school boys in marching brigades and by a fine body of cavalry. The first two ships, the Scotch and the Dutch, symbolized the European nations, who have already so largely entered into our civilization and become a part of it; the third, a Spanish ship, represented the Spanish-American nations coming in from the south, descendants of those Spaniards who long years ago set foot upon the continent and explored its mighty wilderness; the fourth, a Chinese junk, symbolized the Oriental nations entering the western portals. The fifth float, the most magnificent of all, represented the ship of state carrying the great melting-pot, in which all these foreign elements are to be refined and unified.

#### POINSETTIAS USED EFFECTIVELY

Smilax and poinsettias were the flowers used

W. H. Korstian, J. F. Barnes, W. K. Fogg and H. G. Chaffee.

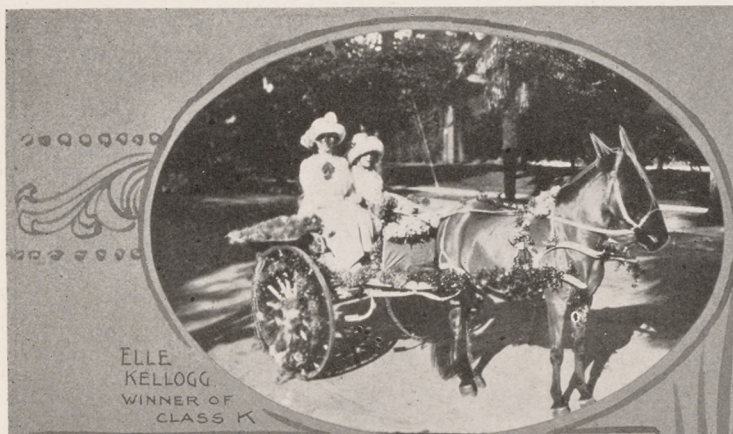
#### K. K. K. ENTRY FROM ROMANCE

Straight from the days of Louis XIV came the entry of the K. K. K.—a quaint old caracol, the heavy two-wheeled gig that was used in the old court days. The entry was decorated in pink and white carnations and Miss Gwendolyn Rosecranz and Henry J. Webb who rode wore the picturesque Louis XIV costumes. Pink and white were the prevailing colors of the whole entry and details were worked out with careful accuracy that made the entry a notable one.

#### RIDE IN QUEER BIRD

Cozily ensconced in the back of a queer bird, which had a head like a peacock, a body like an ostrich, and plumage like a field of Ireland's most verdant meadows, rode the representatives of the Merchants' Association.

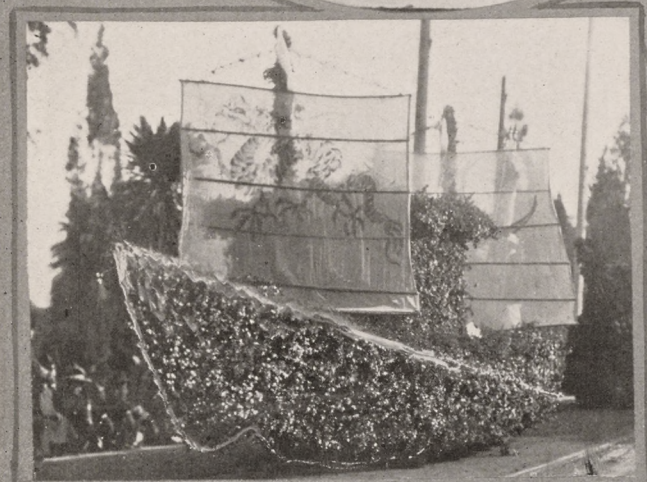
good roads work, the float being built up into mountains and valleys with a broad highway winding up from the base to the snow-capped summits of the mountains and down again on the other side. All along the road were tiny electric lights representing the lighted way, one of the greatest accomplishments of the commission. At the base of the mountain was the mouth of the outfall sewer done in flowers. Flowers were used over the entire float, and with the clever structure of the mountains gave the whole a most realistic appearance. Riding on the float were representatives of the different cities included in the commission. Following this float were automobiles each representing one of the cities or towns included in the organization. These machines were decorated in geraniums and dusty miller, no attempt being made at elaborate decoration as the cities combined their greatest effort on the central float. The cities which entered



ELLE KELLOGG  
WINNER OF  
CLASS K



CARMELITA PLAYGROUND 1ST IN CLASS F.



JAP. FLOAT OF PASADENA SCHOOLS



OUTRIDERS TO KING AND QUEEN

in the decoration of the Pasadena Humane Society's entry. The horse ambulance of the society was the vehicle entered, and it was handsomely covered with a mass of poinsettias. Two handsome black horses drew the entry, and the harness of both was beautifully trimmed with flowers and greenery of the same kinds as those on the ambulance. Little Miss Rose Bickley was seated on the driver's seat, and beside her was a handsome collie dog.

#### CITY COUNCIL IN GAY GONDOLA

Regally surrounded with royal purple and gold, the mayor and city council rode in state in the parade. The float, which was shaped to represent a gondola, was decorated with thousands of violets and gold hellebore. On the front of the gondola a huge gold crown was suspended. The sides of the boat were solid with blossoms and graceful festoons of smilax added to the beauty of the entry. Riding in the gondola were Mayor Thum and Councilmen W. T. Root, C. W. Rhodes, P. M. Shutt,

The float was shrouded in potato vine in which the clusters of white flowers peeped out through the foliage, with the red gold of nasturtiums adding a touch of life to the general effect. Those riding in the float were Fred B. Wagner, W. L. Leishman, A. P. Gaylord, E. Perkins, L. F. Bassett, J. J. Mitchell and E. O. Nay.

#### YOUNG WOMAN DRIVES CHARIOT

Like a vision from the days of ancient Rome came Miss Venice Hess driving a gaily-decorated chariot. In the garb of Minerva, this entrant, with a wealth of golden hair and delicate beauty, made a striking figure.

#### INTER-CITY COMMISSION HAS ENTRY

Typifying the work and ambitions of the San Gabriel Valley Inter-City Commission, the float entered by this organization was one of the largest and most elaborate in the entire parade, being 26 feet long and including examples of many accomplishments of the commission. The main idea of the float was the

automobiles were Alhambra, Artesia, El Centro, Claremont, Covina, Downey, Glendora, Huntington Park, Long Beach, Lordsburg, Monrovia, Norwalk, Pasadena, Pomona, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, Uplands and Whittier.

#### HOTEL RAYMOND FLORAL SLEIGH

Very elaborate was the Hotel Raymond entry, representing a floral sleigh with runners and sleighbells complete. The idea was partly borrowed by Mr. Raymond from a sleigh entered in a Russian circus, but many improvements and additions were made until the hotel entry was one of the most beautiful in the parade. Outriggers covered with snow hid the wheels of the auto, and the whole sleigh sparkled with diamond dust. Over the backs of the seats were flung floral robes in gay colors, and on the robe hanging over the back seat the crest of the Raymond was worked out in gold. The three white horses which drew the sleigh were decked with sleighbells and flowers, sweet



ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL



J. P. KERNER, WINNER 2<sup>ND</sup> PRIZE CLASS P



ONE OF THE ATTRACTIVE AUTOS  
OF LILY & ROSE



ATHLETES  
OF  
Y.M.C.A.



GROUP OF INDIAN BRAVES & SQUAWS



ENTRY OF VENICE BOARD OF TRADE



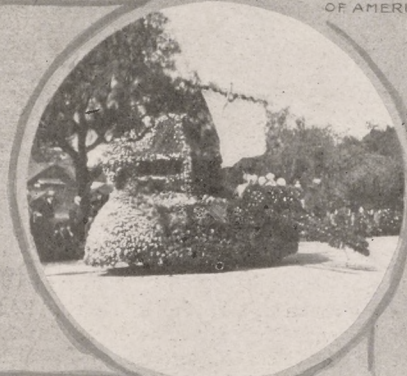
PRIZE WINNING DRILL TEAM MODERN WOODMEN  
OF AMERICA



UNIFORM RANK OF FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD  
WINNER OF 2<sup>ND</sup> PRIZE  
CLASS Y



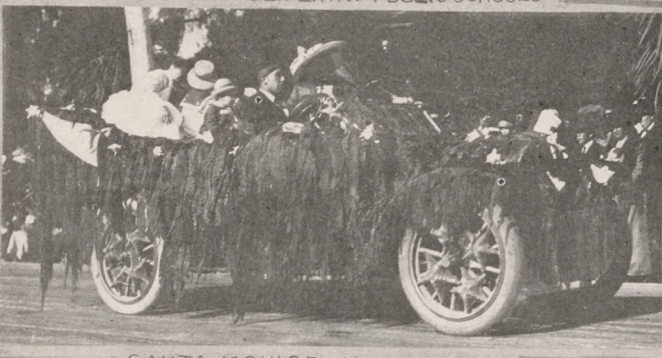
PRIZE WINNERS OF THE BURRO CLASS



FLOWER DECKED GONDOLA ENTRY PUBLIC SCHOOLS



LONG BEACH BAND



SANTA MONICA KELP ENTRY



MORTAR & PESTLE ENTRY PASADENA DRUGGISTS



## PASADENA DAILY NEWS

peas, carnations and roses being used. The ends of the seats were white as a foundation and then covered with thousands of blossoms worked into beautiful designs. The dasher was solid with flowers and the runners and ornaments on the sleigh were gilded. Riding in the sleigh were the following guests of the hotel: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Paten of Victoria, B. C., Miss Edna M. Benson of Worcester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Shepard of Boston, Mass. The women wore hoods, cloaks and muffs and the men were ready for the coldest storm in coats of fur. The costumes were

front of the float, and the following members of the realty board rode: B. R. Coleman, John Gates, and others.

### MOUNT WILSON NOVELTY

Illustration of the different modes of transportation to Mt. Wilson featured the entry of the Mt. Wilson Company. A handsome saddle horse, carrying a mountain guide, led the exhibit.

### PASADENA BOY SCOUTS DRILL

With complicated drills executed with soldierly precision and brand new uniforms to do

fine horse which he rode whose full name is "Pelmedus Rex Montgomery, Jr.," is known to lovers of fine horses all over the Pacific Coast. Scarcely less famous than the horse itself is the wonderful flower-decked saddle and bridle which the charger proudly wore. None entered into the spirit of the festivities so much as the famous thoroughbred, and he seemed to appreciate the plaudits which he and his rider received from the crowds.

All pink and white was the pretty saddle horse entry of Miss Dorothy Thurston. The



in gay colors, adding much to the beauty of the entry.

### SPRIT OF CITY IS TYPIFIED

The float entered by the Pasadena Realty Board was one of the most elaborate of the auto float entries. The entry represented the spirit of Pasadena, which brings lasting satisfaction with the city as a home, typified by the colonial costumes of the realty men riding in the float. Pink carnations and pink roses were used in the decorations, and an ingenious arrangement was made whereby small pink houses swung from the projecting corners, with pink and green festoons between them. Harriet Mitchell was a dainty little fairy riding in the

honor to the day, the troop of Pasadena Boy Scouts made one of the most effective entries in the marching division. Twenty of the boys took part, and made a splendid appearance in their khaki garb. Boys have been practicing the drills for some weeks past and showed the results of careful training. They have been working under the direction of their leader, Major R. H. Lee.

### AMONG THE EQUESTRIANS

Mounted on the famous thoroughbred "Pelmedus," M. S. Pashgian of this city led the equestrian division of the procession. Mr. Pashgian has taken an active part in the annual festival for the last eight years. The

white horse way gay with pink geraniums and asparagus plumosus, and Miss Thurston wore a white dress.

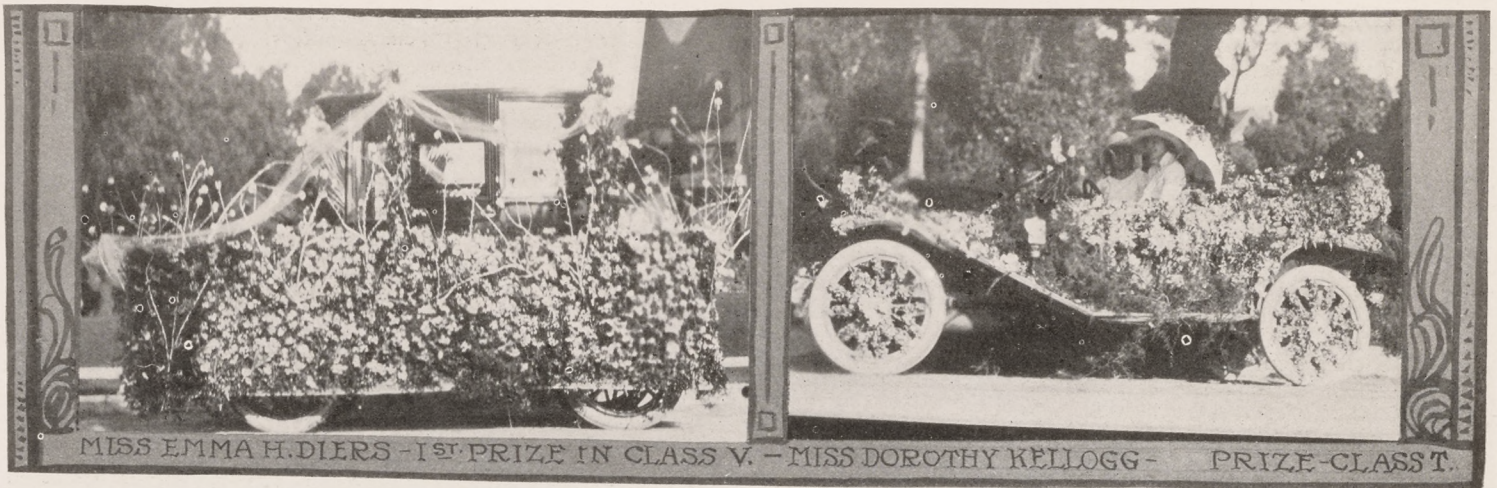
H. A. Baaldrige rode a bay horse with saddle blanket and collar of American Beauty roses and smilax.

A white parasol was the distinctive touch in Miss Grace C. Anderegg's saddle horse entry. Miss Anderegg rode a sorrel horse decorated in white roses, and herself wore a smart riding costume of white corduroy. She carried a white parasol.

A sorrel horse with four white stockings was ridden by H. Rosenthal. The horse was decorated in white roses and smilax and had floral saddle blanket and collar.



# ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL



MISS EMMA H. DIERS - 1<sup>ST</sup> PRIZE IN CLASS V. - MISS DOROTHY KELLOGG - PRIZE - CLASS T.

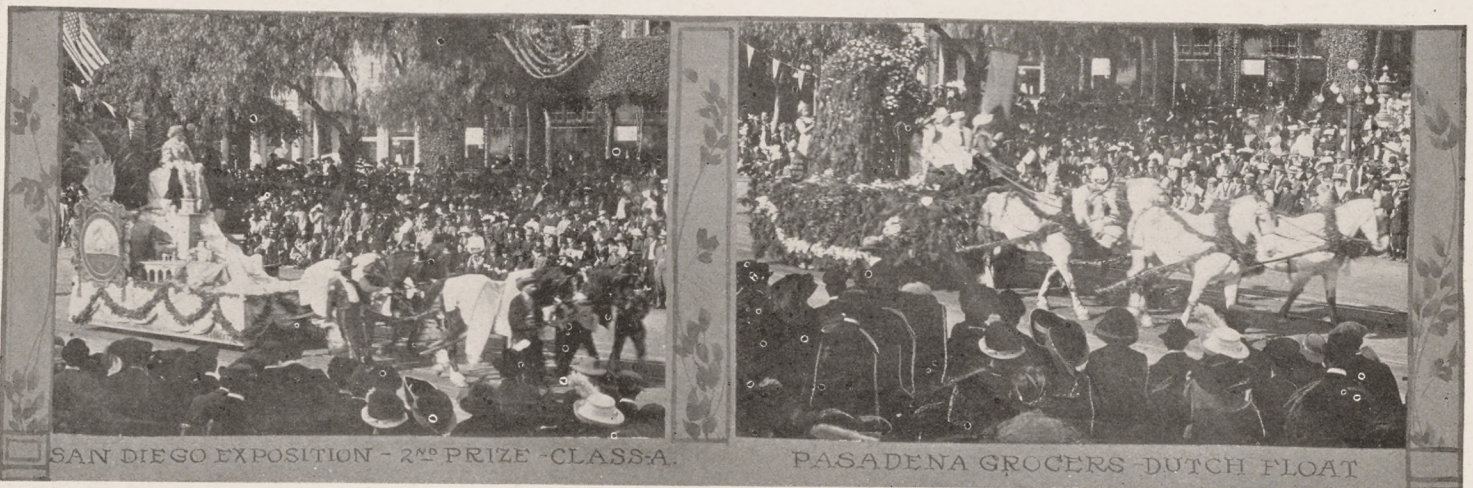
The horse which was ridden by Miss Ellen Bent, of Los Angeles, gave the key to the color scheme which she adopted. It was a beautiful dapple grey and the beauty of its shadings was enhanced by the bright silver trappings and the streamers and bows of gray silk ribbon. Saddle and bridle were silver-mounted and the reins were wrapped with ribbons. A touch of bright color was supplied by delicate soft red carnations and a light wreath of smi-

## TOURNEY OF LILY AND ROSE

Last year it was the Vanity Fair section of the floral parade that proved to be the big feature of the New Year's fete and this year it remained for the Tourney of the Lily and the Rose to bear off the honors as being the most elaborate entry in line.

Thousands of blossoms and several miles of smilax and asparagus plumosus ferns were required to decorate the score or more of cars

iods, each emblazoned with lilies and roses. Eight footmen and outriders garbed to represent lilies formed a guard of honor about the six young girls that were the American Beauty roses of the entry. The footmen and outriders wore white garments with immense capes lined with yellow and each carried an immense pink rose. The young women wore fluffy pink dresses and hats and carried pink parasols. The rosebuds were Misses Ethel Young,



SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION - 2<sup>ND</sup> PRIZE - CLASS A.

PASADENA GROCERS DUTCH FLOAT

lax around the horse's neck. Miss Bent wore a black skirt and black riding hat and a white waist.

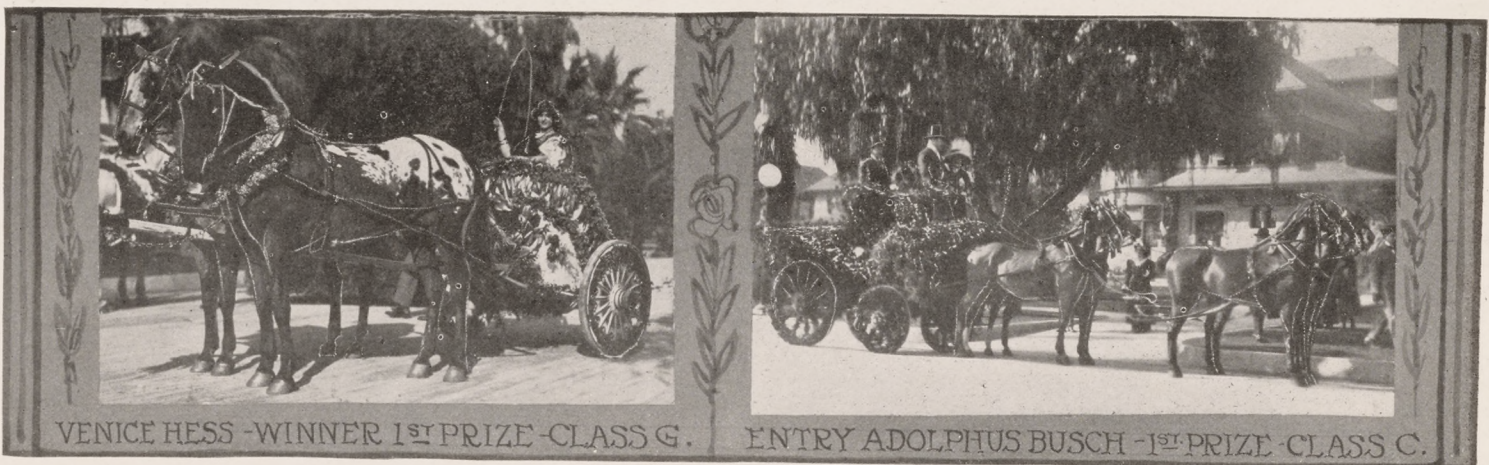
Fye Rogers appeared as a typical western cowboy with chaps, sombrero and a "Colt's." He rode a bay horse wearing a neck wreath of white roses and pepper boughs. The saddle and bridle were also decorated with the same flowers and greenery.

that constituted the entry. This feature of the parade was more than a quarter of a mile in length.

LeRoy D. Ely designed the entry, which was taken from the poem of Walter Crane, "The Tourney of the Lily and the Rose." The title car was in pink, white and pale yellow. Extending over the top was a streamer bearing the title. At each corner of the car were white flags representing those of medieval per-

Gladys Schaffer, Margaret Freeman, Helen Holcomb, Elizabeth Frost and Lorella Brentner. The footmen were Earl Stirdivent, Henry Mahan, Howard Chambers and Roscoe Cattell. The outriders were Thornton Hamlin, William Wright, John Coffeen and Guy Harris.

Twenty-five of the best known social set of Pasadena participated in the lily and the rose section, driving decorated cars. Those that



VENICE HESS - WINNER 1<sup>ST</sup> PRIZE - CLASS G.

ENTRY ADOLPHUS BUSCH - 1<sup>ST</sup> PRIZE - CLASS C.



# PASADENA DAILY NEWS

were in line were H. Page Warden, John B. Miller, William Leithead, Mrs. Harrison I. Drummond, John Bishop Coulston, William G. Baker, Walter Raymond, Eugene Hewlett, Robert G. Neustadt, H. H. Sinclair, F. W. Kellogg, LeRoy Armstrong, Charles Gates, Frank G. Hogan, Myron Hunt, C. M. M. Crichton, Charles Reed, J. N. Burnes, R. G. Bowers, Charles Warring Lefingwell, J. S. Torrance, E. C. Hayward, George Vedder, I. H. Stratton and Charles Hamilton.

## MARYLAND BUTTERFLY FLOAT

With a huge floral butterfly hovering over

of pink roses. As the float passed through the streets they sang "Maryland, My Maryland" and other appropriate songs. Pink and green were used exclusively in decorating the body of the float. A dainty shell of pink carnations supported the butterfly which hung over the heads of the fair occupants of the float. The front of the float was covered with smilax and other greens, while on the side was the legend "Hotel Maryland." Occupying the float were Mrs. Donnell and the Misses Marjorie Mhoon, Teddy Greenley, Grace Gerish, Ruth Morrison, Alice Morrison, and Dor-

were the letters "Y. M. C. A.," formed of red geraniums. In the front of the truck a circle of flowers enclosing a triangle, the emblem of the association, presented a beautiful sight, composed solidly of geranium blooms.

## AUTOMOBILE ENTRY ELABORATE

Showing the modern auto in all its detail, was the entry of the automobile dealers. A huge electric truck covered with flowers and greenery carried a miniature automobile specially made and weighing two hundred pounds. The tiny machine was 48 by 60 inches in length



their heads, a bevy of attractive young women occupied the float representing the Hotel Maryland which was one of the most attractive in the entire procession. Drawn by eight milk-white horses in beautiful trappings, and escorted by four mounted escorts who wore white breeches, black coats and top hats with white cockades, this float in pink and green proved to be one of the most attractive that the hotel has ever entered in a tournament. The young women wore white Gainsborough picture hats and white dresses, carrying handsome bouquets

othy Linnard. The outriders, who, too, are all guests of the hotel, were Pelham Turner, Russell Sterns, Henry Sterns, and George Bryner.

## ATHLETES REPRESENT Y. M. C. A.

Pyramid building by twelve members of the "Leaders' Club" was a novel feature of the Pasadena Young Men's Christian Association float, which was 24 by 7 feet in dimensions, mounted on a large auto truck, and covered with a solid green background upon which

and was covered with flowers and greenery. At each corner of the larger machine, was a wheel fashioned of flowers and capped with a Mercury wing. Running from the wings to the smaller car were plates covered with flowers and greenery.

Miss Margaret L. Windourne occupied the smaller machine.

## FROM MOUNTAIN TO SEA

Elaborate among the entries was the float of the Pacific Electric with a representation of "From Mountain to Sea."



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

### DAINTY ENTRY BY THE ORCHID

Little Yvonne Jaeger rode in what was regarded by many as one of the daintiest entries of the entire parade, a huge basket of roses carried on the back of a small Shetland pony.

### SOUTH PASADENA BANKERS

Typical of money was the float entered by the South Pasadena banks. The body of the float was gaily decorated with greenery and flowers and was drawn by horses, their harness wrapped with the vines.

### MOTION PICTURE COMPANIES

Various motion picture manufacturers who maintain studios in Southern California contributed one of the most picturesque as well as one of the longest sections of the parade. The motion picture entries, if they had followed one another without interruption, would have occupied a division upwards of half a mile long.

### TABLEAU FROM PLAY

From the second act of the California Mission Play now being performed for the second year at San Gabriel Mission, the big tableau was reproduced on a big float entered by the Mission Play people. Father Junipero was



### CLOTHIERS' BRILLIANT FLOAT

Designed with circle resting on circle and fashioned into wreaths of red and white carnations was the float entered by the clothiers

nevra Thompson and Persus Edwards, rode in the machine and their costumes consisting of white tailored suits, white felt hats with red bands, and canes fastened with red streamers further augmented the color motif of the car.

### SHAPE IS UNIQUE

Unique in shape was the entry of the feed and fuel companies of Pasadena. An elaborately decorated float made in the form of a coal scuttle was solidly banked with the purple bougainvillea and was drawn by two gray horses, their harness wrapped with the vine and studded with the purple flowers.

Riding in float were the Misses Gladys Rust, Elizabeth Rust, Aline Browel, Emoline Rust, Julia Burnes, Marian Judd, Regina Panner and Elizabeth Mills, all dressed in white.

### BASKET OF DAISIES

Among the daintiest floats entered in the parade was that of the shoemen of the city. A basket effect was formed in smilax, covered with masses of white daisies interwoven with vines. The basket was drawn by a tandem of handsome grays, their harness wrapped with daisies and vines.

Miss Pearl Klepper, gowned in white, was the sole occupant of the float.

### FIRE APPARATUS IS LAST

Eighth, and last, division of the parade comprised the Pasadena fire department. Only the auto-propelled apparatus, however, was paraded. The division was headed by Chief A. M. Clifford, who rode in his automobile with his 11-year-old daughter Edith.



ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL FLOATS PASADENA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

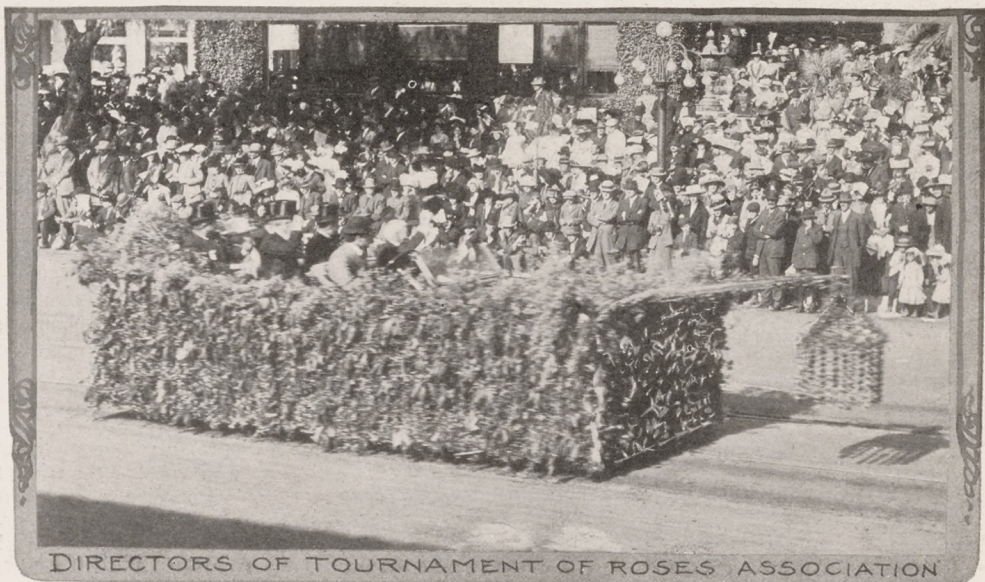
shown surrounded by Mission Indians engaged in their industrial pursuits. The float was unique in that in place of the more conventional and more familiar flowers, the original wild flowers of California were used. They were obtained for the purpose at False Bay, San Diego, where they still flourish.

### DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

White and red roses and geraniums and asparagus ferns were employed in the decoration of the floral cab which was the contribution to the parade offered by the Dry Goods merchants. The entire body of the vehicle was covered with asparagus and over this the flowers had been laid. Over the top was a low arch from which hung a floral bell constructed entirely of roses. Two black horses drew the vehicle and their harness was wrapped with white satin ribbon.

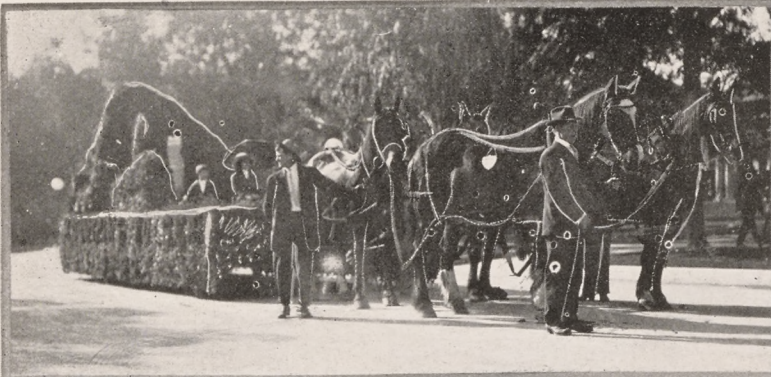
### MODERN WOODMEN DRILL

Members of the crack drill team of the Modern Woodmen turned out to a man and appeared in the parade. There were sixteen men in line besides the chief officer, Capt. J. W. Fryer, and they went through a series of evolutions as they passed along the line of march. Their costumes were of military blue and each man carried a fancy axe.

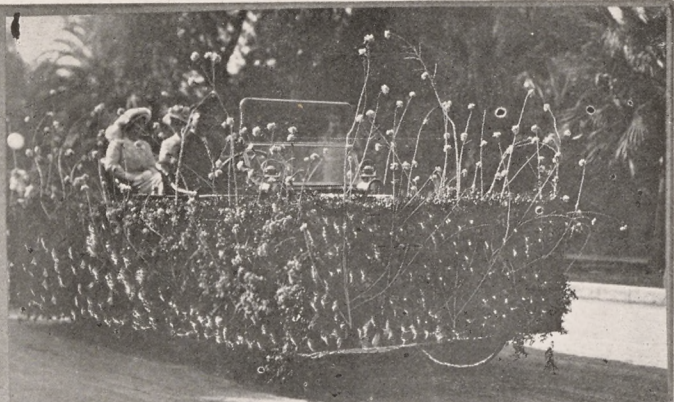


DIRECTORS OF TOURNAMENT OF ROSES ASSOCIATION





MOUNTAINS TO SEA - P.E. ENTRY



ONE OF THE TOURNEY OF LILY & ROSE



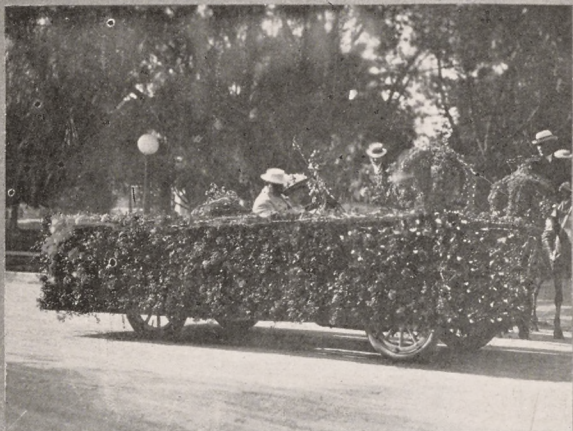
AUTO ACCESSORY DEALERS



H.S. GIANETTI  
DIVISION MARSHAL



TITLE FLOAT - TOURNEY OF LILY & ROSE



TOURNEY OF LILY & ROSE ENTRY FLOAT



POINSETTIA FLOAT - PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Y. M. C. A. FLOAT



THREE  
DIVISION  
COMMANDERS



THEIR MAJESTIES - THE KING AND QUEEN.



# Fair Pasadena.

Arranged by  
HENRY EDMOND EARLE.

Words and Music by  
ISABEL UPTON VAN ETTEN.

*Allegretto.*

*mf*

1. In the far, far west, 'Neath the  
2. Far from lands of snow, Where the  
3. Kissed by sun - shine rare, Fanned by

*L.H.*

*L.H.*

moun - tain's crest, Lies Fair Pas - a - de - na; Where the or - ange grows, Where the  
north winds blow, Lies Fair Pas - a - de - na; Gowned in gold - en sheen, Crowned the  
o - cean air, Lies Fair Pas - a - de - na; "Ah! my love," I sigh, "Let's for -

*REFRAIN.*

sun - beam glows, Lies Fair Pas - a - de - na. Here is the Ci - ty of Ro - ses;  
val - ley's queen, Lies Fair Pas - a - de - na, In Fair Pas - a - de - na.

get to die,

Here in the val - ley re - pos - es, Fair Pas - a - de - na.

Love - ly the fra - grant spell, — Hap - py are we who

*mf*

dwell, — In Fair Pas - a - de - na.

*pp*

After 3rd Verse.  
*Allegro.*

Pas - a - de - na! Pas - a - de - na! Pas - a - de - na for me; Pas - a -

*ff*

de - na! Pas - a - de - na! fu - ture glo - ry. to thee!





## Dreams and Visions Rev. Robert J. Burdette

Dreams and Visions: This is the season of the year for both. And I am not sure but one is as important as the other. The same man can indulge in both. But he can excel only in one. And he can't do both at the same period of his life.

Joel was a prophet who saw visions about 2700 years before the Tournament of Roses was a picture in the air, or a poster on the fence. He is called a minor prophet. And he said some things that make our "majors" as flat reading as a best seller. He made a striking distinction between "visions" and "dreams" for which the world that cares about such things has been his debtor ever since. Once upon a prophetic day, when the curtains that hid the future were transparent veils before his eyes, he said of far-away generations:

"Your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions."

Accept the thanks of all the visionaries, old Joel, who have already forgotten what happened in 1912, because they are gazing far away over the sea to catch in the mists and the clouds the first glimpse of what is going to be in 1950. The men and women who are so eager for what is coming that they begin to write 1913 the morning after Christmas.

The people who "see visions" never send you a letter anytime in January with a petulant 1912 scratched out with an irritated pen, and 1913 written after with unnecessary emphasis of wasted ink. They never date a letter, a note or a check February 30, and spoil the appearance of their otherwise well kept books. They know when it is leap year without the bother of dividing by four. When it nears the end of the month, their pens crouch for the leap out of March into April. They are people who step high and look ahead. They never cut a base, but they never run around one.

What a clear line of demarkation. The dictionaries and the poets may—and do—get sadly mixed on their synonyms. But the prophet speaks with the authority of inspiration. When you have lost your latitude and are a little uncertain as to the position you occupy in your relation to the equator of middle age, turn to Joel 2:28. That will set you right.

If you are in the habit of "dreaming dreams," you are an old man—an old woman. Maybe both. Such things have been. There isn't a shadow of doubt on the subject. Joel says so. And he said it so long ago that there has been nearly 3000 years time in which to disprove it, if it were not so. But no; thirty centuries have stamped their "O. K." on the prophetic declaration. "Dreaming dreams" is the habit of increasing years. One dreams dreams sitting in an easy chair in a sunny window where the afternoon sun shines in. Or in the warm chimney corner where the Yule log radiates its most genial heat. Or on the western piazza, as the June sun goes down.

The almond tree flourishes in the land of dreams. The fainting eyes can only look out of the windows that open backward toward yesterday land. The strong men bow themselves, and the grasshopper is a burden. The keepers of the house are afraid of the passing automobile and dodge with senile hoppings and limping skips the roaring trolley. Nothing is safe, and nothing is pleasant and nothing is possible but dreams.

As soon as you find yourself asking "What is the cause that the former days were better than these?" you are dreaming. There never were days in all the years of time so good as these days of our own time. You are an old man, and your dream proves it. Keep on dreaming and the first thing you know, one of your grandchildren will shake you by the shoulder and say:

"Wake up, Granddaddy; wake up! You've got an awful nightmare."

You are apt to dream of so many things that aren't so. You dream of the pie your mother used to make. Oh, poor old dotard; it wasn't the pie. It was the boy's appetite that was so keen that everything tasted good. Everything that could be chewed and swallowed. Or, just swallowed.

But if, when your hair is white, your eyes still glow with the rapture of the glorious visions they behold, you are young. If, as the roses of the Tournament wither in the beauty of their decorations, you already see fairer roses crowning more glorious pageants next year, or a hundred years beyond that, you have caught the immortality of youth, for you are a seer of visions. If when a cloud overshadows the glory of today, you laugh to behold the more radiant splendor of tomorrow brighter than any today ever was, your young heart

has a vision. You will live a thousand years. Not all of them here in Pasadena. Some of them in a better place. Dreams are beautiful, the most of them. Wondrously beautiful. Memory, who helps Morpheus in his fashioning of dreams, has a way of painting over the sorrows and troubles with very tender tints. But beautiful as the dreams are, they are ever faint; a little vague. They are set always in a twilight atmosphere. Even when in the heart and slumber of the night, you dream of sunlight in a dream, it is never real, radiant, golden sunlight. It has an Indian summer haze. The light is veiled and the figures are shadowy.

But the vision—ah, the vision is more real than reality. I don't think John could have written a very good description of the rocky islet of Patmos. I don't think he was a sufficiently close observer of such things to have penned a good traveler's impression of Jerusalem. But ah, his vision of the New Jerusalem! His picture of the Heavenly City! That transcended reality, because a vision reveals things as they should be, as they are in absolute perfection—the vision is the perfect ideal—the clear perception of the unattainable.

A Merry Christmas, then, and a Happy New Year to all the readers of the News. To the dreamers, beautiful dreams of love-lit years gone by; years tenderly lighted by yesterday's twilight. And to the seers of visions, such glorious revelations of the splendors of the years to come, as God opens before the sight of men and women whose hearts are always young in the immortality of hope and faith. We can dream of the Christmas days that went singing across the pages of the calendar with the waning days of the years gone by. Christmas is always a dream. It happened nineteen hundred years ago. All our sermons begin with that Christmas. All our poets sing of it. All our thoughts run back to it. Christmas is a dream.

But the New Year is always a vision. Therefore it is only the young hearts that can perceive its glory of promise, and welcome it with shouts of rejoicing and acclamations of triumph. Not because the old year is dead. But because a New Year, magnificent with priceless opportunities, is born. The New Year is a vision, and can be seen only by Youth.





# Game and Fish in Southern California

Joe Welsh



CALIFORNIA down to recent years has been called the Sportsmen's Paradise, and truly such was the case, but the advent of the progress of civilization has made us see many changes. In the days of the padres and gold seekers game of all kinds was abundant, and today there is enough game to be had in season for sportsmen, but the game hog with his No. 8 cannon and punt gun has no place, as he used to have. Game laws are strictly enforced. Sale of certain game is prohibited and strict measures are enacted by our legislators to preserve game and fish.

We still have black, brown and silver tip bear, mountain lions, bob cats and deer in our mountains, trout in our streams, quail and cottontails in our foothills, ducks and geese on our ponds and mesas, coyotes and rabbits on our plains, besides the whole Pacific Ocean to fish in.

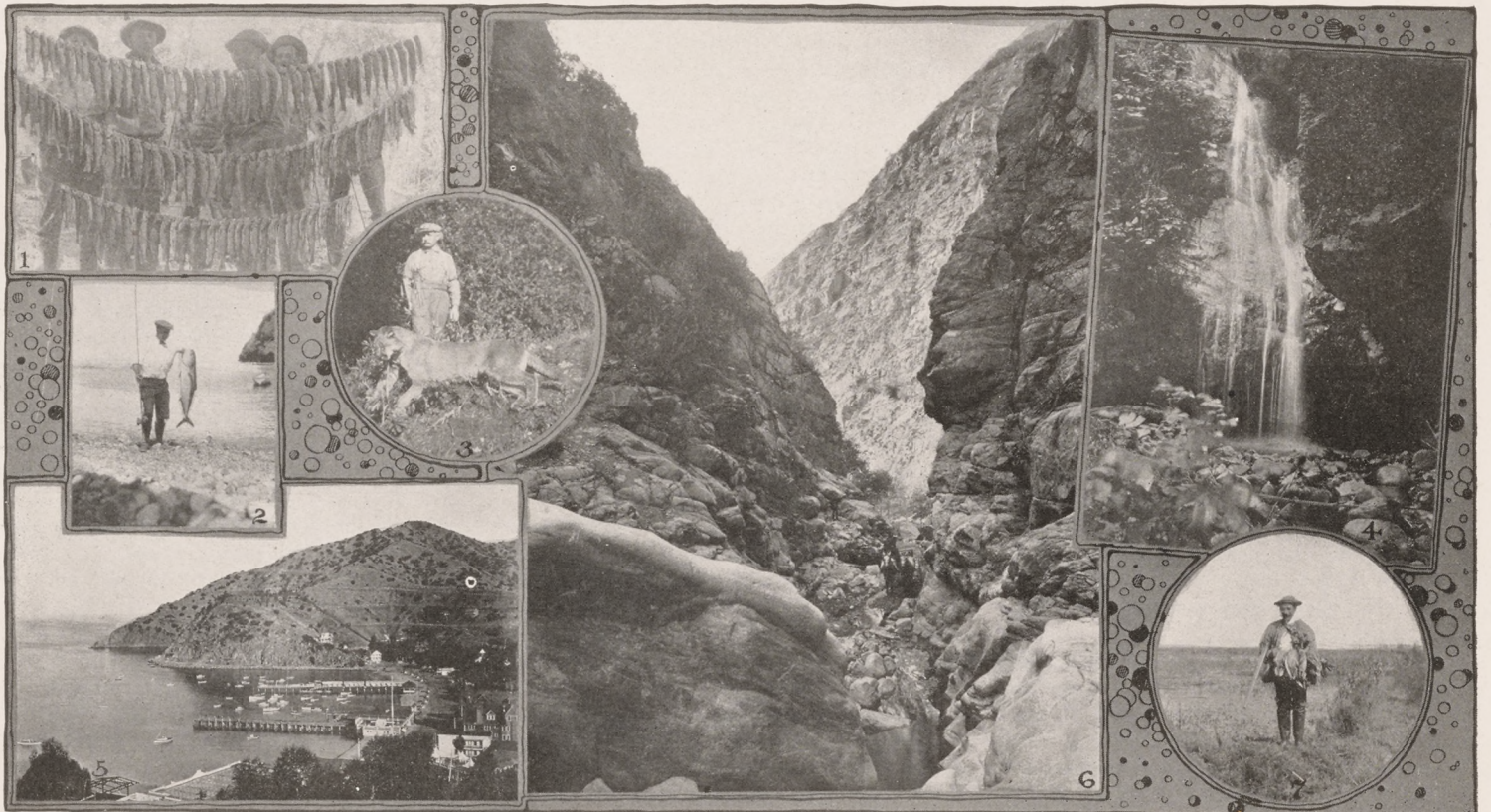
The Magic Isle of Catalina in its setting of turquoise blue, is the rendezvous for anglers from all parts of the globe, and is known the world over by all sportsmen as the ideal spot for the angling of large game fish. There the leaping tuna, swordfish, black sea bass, yellowtail, white sea bass, barracuda, mackerel



and all the lesser food fishes are caught with rod and reel, and to a devotee of Izaak Walton who has but caught black bass in a stream

or fresh water lake, pike or muscallonge, let him cast a line in these waters and he has a new era of ecstasies started. Bringing to gaff a fish that weighs 150 times the weight of your rod with a line the size of a sugar twine sounds incredible, but such are the facts, and thanks to the good laws as set forth by the Tuna Club of Avalon who each season set the pace for lighter tackle which has brought sea angling from the broomstick to the six-ounce split bamboo rod class.

Duck shooting is much a matter of preserved sport, and today \$1,000,000 is invested by sportsmen in private preserves. As Southern California has no great areas of open fresh water, artificial ponds and artesian water has to be resorted to; still, on the lagoons and salt marshes along the shores of the Pacific there is reasonably good shooting. Ducks, snipe, curlew and shore birds are to be bagged, but to the easterner coming here let us say, by all means bring his gun and rod (and a good dog if he has him), and if he is a sportsman he will find enough to keep him busy each month of the year here in our sun-kissed Southern California, as it is now a case of getting further into the mountains, further from the haunts of man.



1—A Day of Trout Fishing. 2—Yellowtail. 3—Five and One-Half Foot Mountain Lion. 4—Eaton Falls, Near Pasadena. 5—Catalina and Bay of Avalon. 6—A Mountain Canyon. 7—Limit Shoot of Ducks on the Marshes.





**W**AS it not Plato who taught, among other philosophies, that people were better for being reared amidst beautiful surroundings, because contiguity to beautiful things predisposed the mind to elevated thoughts and consequently begot a better and higher cultured race. This being true, then surely the old philosopher, did he become reincarnated and had the pleasurable opportunity of visiting Pasadena, would heartily approve of it, as the opportunity to test his philosophy.

So, to the visitor within these gates who, mayhap, has come from the far eastern shores, traversed the great plains and sandy deserts and scaled mountains to arrive, the impression that Pasadena and its mountains must give is of a real bit of Paradise set here for the searchers for the delectable. Here indeed is a fair city, superfine in its attractiveness, admirable in its construction, and very home-like in its aspect. A people hospitable, cheerful and happy in their chosen place; above, the genial skies and the whole set in splendid surroundings.

Where, might one exclaim, is there a fairer city, cleaner avenues, more beautiful homes? Here, the unkempt and the unsightly is deprecated and banished and its place given up to finer and better art, or covered up by lavish Nature's providence. Under these smiling skies, in this salubrious climate with the most beautiful from Nature's bounties to charm, man would indeed be hard to please did he not accept these and be satisfied.

Gazing upon this lavish display as exhibited in the year of our Lord 1913, my mind travels back, back to thirty years ago, when Paradise was young, when many of these hills and slopes were chaparral patches whose liveliest inhabitants were cottontail and jack-rabbits. An aviator then flying over Pasadena would note a hundred or two scattering houses of the pioneer type, largely made of rough boards, lined inside with cloth and paper instead of being plastered. Not all like this of course, for some much more pretentious and some even costly, were to be found. Originally, the "ranches" were divided by cross-roads or streets, intersecting, usually, forty acres, whose boundaries were often marked by well trimmed evergreen hedges of cypress, so beautiful to the eye, then so plentiful and now so few, alas.

The orchards were young thirty years ago

**PASADENA**  
*Thirty  
Years  
Ago.*  
J. W. WOOD.



Two Native Sons

and the nimble jack-rabbit and the gopher kept the grower pretty busy watching them to prevent their depredations. The grasshopper, too, had the usual predatory habit and added to the troubles of the pioneer. It was a common sight to see the trees of whole orchards covered up with gunny-sacks to protect them from these pests.

Thirty years has wrought much indeed in that bucolic village of Pasadena—vast changes in the horizon of the pioneer. From that modest beginning has sprung this splendid apotheosis of man's handiwork, aided by Nature's generosity; under these incomparable skies, within this splendid environment of magnificent mountain and smiling valley, has been built the fairest and the best, and she rests on her own seven hills, radiant in beauty and charming in her allurements.

The primal vision of the pioneer, when he rested from his journey at the foot of these mountains, was a modest home with its well laden orchard; the orange with its golden apples of the Hesperides, the vineyard with its well clustered vines, and fair stretches of green fields to soothe the enraptured eye. He looked for no great harvest of gold and silver; his incentive had been to escape the rigors of soul-trying climate and find peaceful content amid congenial climes. He found it, and now in pleasing memory he loves to hark back to the pioneer days, con over "old times," sighing at their happy recollections, and praying mayhap, that—

Time turn back, back to the early days  
When life was young and hope dwelt at its crest,  
When hearts were merry, sorrow but a jest  
To live, but once again, those early days.

The pioneers, filled with a common purpose, lived in an atmosphere of mutual regard and helpfulness. They counseled together, being bound by common ties and aspirations. When the grasshopper arose to plague them or the jack-rabbit in his forays denuded the trees, they exchanged consolations. When they were incited to do something to promote the general welfare, they united together to do it; the community spirit prevailed.

It was thus, thirty years ago when Vore's stage one fair afternoon came clattering down the West Colorado Street hill (steeper then) on its home stretch and drew up with much bustle, not to say furore, at the door of "Barney" Williams' store and post office. In the stage was yours truly, with his little family, also one large Newfoundland dog, a dog, by the way, who by his friendly and affectionate disposition became regarded as an important member of our colony in those bucolic days. Let me here pay a final tribute to one first class dog of genial and affectionate character, the memory of whom is yet cherished. One's first impressions usually linger longest, and so mine of Pasadena, as it appeared then in its swaddling clothes, stand out clear and vivid. At that period there were about one thousand souls all told, a widely scattering settlement extending from Orange Grove Avenue



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

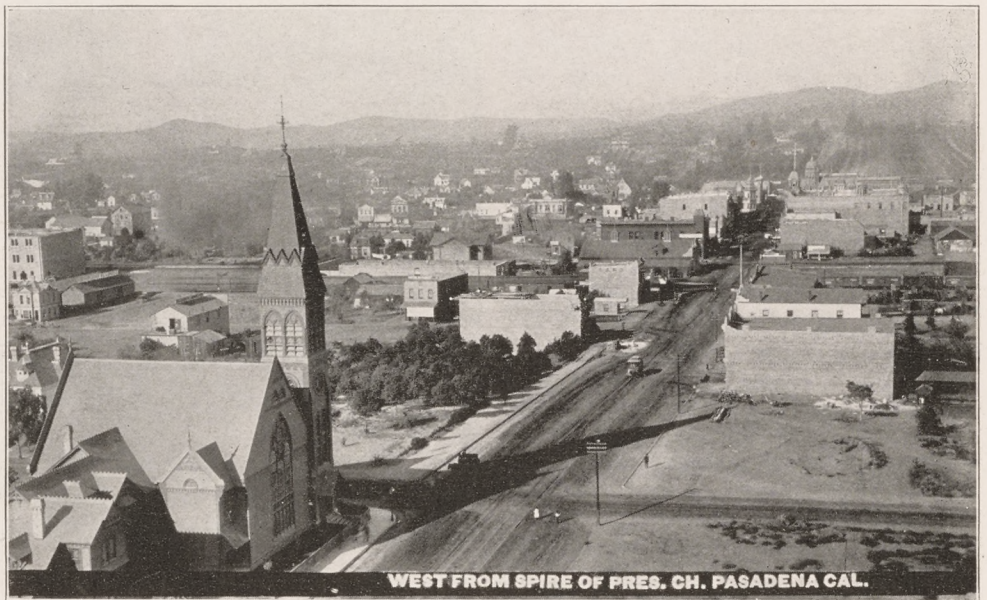
to about what is now Lake Avenue. Orchards, though yet young, the orange, lemon, and many kinds of deciduous fruits, abounded and were attractive, especially when in bloom. Many vineyards, that day leafless and brown, were also seen, not usually grown for their vintage of grape juice, but to make raisins principally. Such was the intention at least, for even then, this burg stood for a prohibition of the festive juice as it is when fermented.

Northward, where now lies Altadena, lived the Woodburys, also Colonel Banbury. The Woodburys paid five dollars an acre for that land and now it sells for one thousand, two thousand dollars, even more! What is now known as "North Pasadena" was the "Bull and Painter Tract" of eighteen hundred acres. J. H. Painter and B. F. Bull paid, I think, just fifteen dollars an acre for this land thirty or so years ago. Of course, this was "dry" land then and it was not of very much value until water had been developed in the mountain canyons above and fetched to it. On the northeasterly slopes, where is now Hill avenue and Mountain street, and thereabouts, were chaparral covered lands which were hardly salable at ten to twenty-five dollars an acre. We hunted here the quail and the cottontail. The Nazarene University stands there now and is selling lots for that much a front foot. Williams' store, aforesaid, stood where now stands the First National Bank. Another general store was Hays', owned by the father of Orrin Hays, ex-councilman. Beyond Williams' store—which by the way was in a just-finished building when I arrived, was Will Wakeley's stove and tin-ware store; then came J. H. Baker's blacksmith shop and adjoining that Dr. Radebaugh's cottage. These constituted about all the various business places. There were no brick blocks then, there were no street cars, railroads, no telephone, no telegraph. There was no gas, no electric lights, no newspaper, no public library. Also, there was no jail! There are just two brick houses in Pasadena's ten thousand houses, now. There was one then, the B. F. Bull residence on North Fair Oaks Avenue. It still stands on Delacy Street, where it was moved to give way to business advance up the avenue. Despite the small population and its remoteness, we were not wearied or lonesome, for we had ways of amusing ourselves and of making

merry. There was the usual "literary," there was also a church, and religion was then broad enough to permit all sects that chose to commune under the one roof. The one school house stood in a five acre lot on the southeast corner of Colorado Street and Fair Oaks Avenue, now covered with business blocks. There was no Raymond Avenue nor Green Street. There was no 400 to frown upon the poor and the yet unwealthy; anyhow, most of us were poor. But in those days the few "comfortably well off" did not frown unkindly upon those less fortunate financially for that reason. If there were some social discriminations, they were not of the haughty nor "sassy" kind. The "swallowtail" was occasional, but not insisted upon.

I can recall that the Pichers, Clapps, Hurlbuts, Freemans, Balls, Congers, and Hollings-

public social nature, the usual village affairs, but somewhat different, for this was no crude, unlettered village of pumpkin rollers; no indeed! There were college men and cultured women above the ordinary. There were amateur theatricals when Miss Allie Freeman, Miss Elma Ball and Miss Jennie Clapp gave us pleasing evidences of talent in that line. Miss Jennie Winston was our leading warbler. Carl Frese's stringed orchestra, with Carl himself as its piece de resistance, was some pumpkins in its way. To be sure, too, we had the eternal village band, then led by John O. Lowe, I believe. Ben E. Ward and H. W. Magee divided legal honors and practiced politics, for there was no jail, hence what use for lawyers? T. P. Lukens and Washburn and Watts dealt in real estate—when there were any dealings to do—not many then! Williams'



Courtesy W. B. Byram

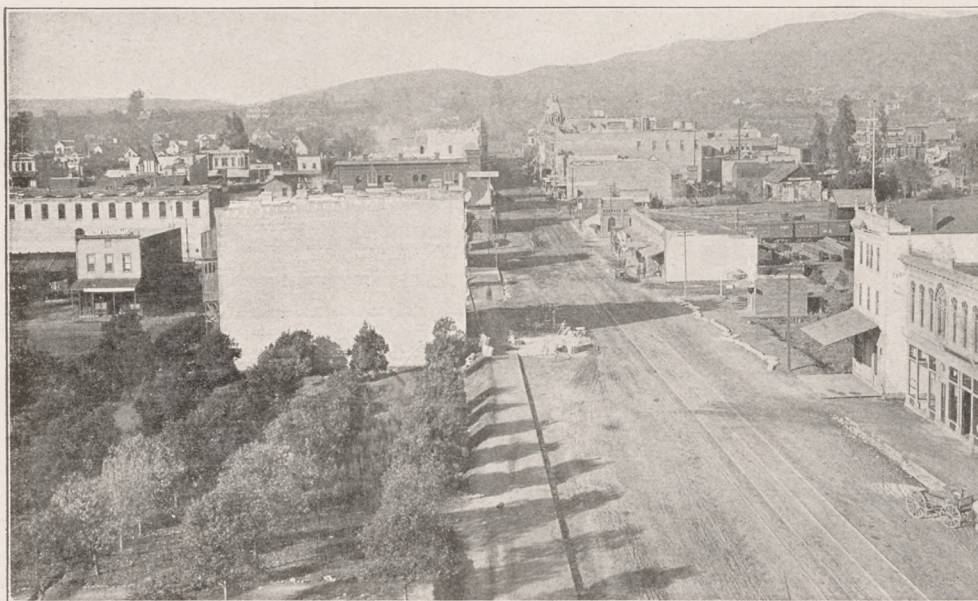
worths figured; also the Banbury Twins—like the Heavenly twins—were indispensable in all gatherings where complete joyousness and hilarity were the occasion. The bars were never up and agreeable camaraderie existed among all; so, today, we can look backward to that period and grow happy in the recollection of the friendships then welded and the harmony prevailing. Often there were gatherings of a

store was the resort for all. Hence came we, when labor hindered not, to discuss everything within our ken from pumpkins to politics. News and gossip held the floor as we waited for the daily stage to arrive with its papers and its mail, which welcome event was always eagerly looked for. The village story teller was also in evidence, as usual, and the "cut-ups" displayed their comicalities. Some of these chaps are still with us, while some have long since "cashed in their chips."

Where are the cronies, where the jester grim?

Alack, alack! we miss them more and more;  
And where the village gossip, alas for him!  
There's but a memory now of Williams' store.

Above the store was "Williams' Hall," our first theater! Truly we were thankful for such a fine hall for our "gatherings." It had a real gallery, too; a stage with some bona fide scenery, making it complete. The very first "professional" performance in the hall was Uncle Tom's Cabin, why of course; this is as it should be! "Little" Eva was about 25, as I remember, and the single "ferocious" blood hound was an aged Dane of gentle mien—and so befell disappointed expectations. In this hall were held all public meetings, church socials and amateur shows, and it was on those boards that budding genius found vent and opportunity. Still, with Los Angeles only ten miles away, and a daily stage thereto, those



Courtesy J. H. Jones

View from Methodist Church about 1887



## PASADENA DAILY NEWS

tempted to madder dissipations found their ways to that seething metropolis of fifteen thousand! Can the marvelous progress that has come to our sister City of the Angels with its nearly half million people, grown so in a brief thirty years, be conceived!

I must not forget that we had a doctor, too, in those days, who is, I am glad to say, "still with us," young and good looking as of yore. Dr. Radebaugh had his office and humble cottage just where the Exchange Block stands. After several "journeys" up the street he has finally rested on North Euclid Avenue, content to be at the end of his progress from the populous center, to the wilds of Euclid Avenue.

Perhaps some of our real estate men might be interested in the prices paid for lots in those days. For instance, I remember an option being given on all the frontage lying on the north side of Colorado Street, east of

Outside lands known as "dry" lands, i. e., with no water rights, sold from twenty-five to one hundred dollars an acre on East Colorado between Lake Avenue and Lamanda Park, and thereabouts. One acre on the southwest corner of Fair Oaks and Colorado was sold by Alex Mills in 1883 for \$1,000 less \$50 commission! Ask Mr. Dodworth what it is worth now? Space forbids details, and these prices give a fellow the headache to think about, now. The race was not for the swift, in those days, but to the dogged man who would not let go his little rancho or his business lot.

Peacefully and very happily, lived the pioneer thirty years ago. Rasselas, in quest of his happy valley, need have gone no further than this spot could he have come this way, nor could he have fared better. As measured by today's demands, there were many things lacking, but not having them, they were not much missed, and we had the prime essentials,

shadow upon the slope of yonder mountain range as the evening falls and the purpling twilight's change begins, and as he sits, dreaming, there come pictures of the past days. About him has grown this miraculous city of marvelously beautiful homes, usurping the orchards and the vineyards that he furrowed with his plow and tilled with industrious hands. Far different is the harvest from that which he expected to garner. He planted orchards and grew a city. He laid out village roads and they grew into asphalt avenues lined with palatial homes or prosperous business houses. The cadence of business bustle comes to him from where was wont to be heard the song of the lark or the madrigal of the mocking bird. But even as he sighs in wistful remembrance, his thoughts are exultant with the knowledge that all of this he has seen and part of it he was, and joining with his reveries I sigh for—



VIEW SOUTH FROM M. E. CHURCH ABOUT 1887

Photo Courtesy C. M. Davis

where stands the Brunswick billiard room, to the Santa Fe track, for about six dollars a foot! The would-be purchasers repented their option and wouldn't buy! Judge Magee told me he had paid ten dollars a foot in 1883 for twenty-five feet frontage just where the Pasadena Savings and Trust Bank stands. All this land may be worth fifteen hundred dollars a front foot now! Once upon a time I bought 200 feet of land on the corner of Los Robles Avenue and Colorado Street for six dollars a foot and sold it next day for sixty dollars advance, thinking I was something of a speculator too! In 1885 eight hundred and fifty dollars was paid for seventy-one feet just east of the fine building just erected by Mr. Mason, adjoining the Guirnalda hotel. Mr. Mason paid sixty thousand dollars for his lot, same size as the adjoining. Where the Pasadena National Bank stands was once sold at auction for sixty dollars a front foot. It was part of the school tract and our one public school occupied its center. The school trustees parted with this property by sub-dividing into business lots. These lots were sold at auction and brought in the aggregate about forty-five thousand dollars. This was in 1884. What is this five acres worth now?

anyhow, thus they were little grieved for. Then, had we not abounding health and rosy youth to beguile ourselves with? And what, my fellows, is better than these? And too, sirs, we were happy, for we hoped cheerfully for much to come in the realization of our dreams—not in real estate booms, but in productive orchards and farms and in the modest commercial way which might bring us at least sufficient for our simple needs.

If this were a history, it would please me to depict the acts that then and since have distinguished our townsmen of that day; of their kindly, goodly traits; and to dwell with more affectionate detail upon their personalities and their ways. Space prohibits, better pens and more prolific were needed to undertake this task. But we had men and women, good and distinguished. For this space it will be sufficient to pay first, just tribute, that they were good neighbors and steadfast friends. The pioneer days are now but a memory filled with rich contemplation. The pioneer's work was long since finished. Today he can sit on his own vine-embowered veranda, the fragrance of the rose and the orange blossom delighting his nostrils. He can watch the wondrous play of sunshine and

Oh, my heart it keeps a turnin' to them  
days of long ago  
When there wern't many of us and we  
didn't care for show,  
And the ways of livin' simple, for we didn't  
put on style,  
But tended to our knittin' and wore a cheer-  
ful smile;  
Then everyone was neighbors livin' pleas-  
ant as could be—  
A helpin' of each other, never failin' to agree;  
And when a stranger came around we took  
him by the hand,  
For it made 'em feel like brothers, in this  
distant lonesome land.  
And so we worked and labored, and you'd  
never see a frown,  
For every one was diggin' just to build up  
this here town!  
And consequently happy and the gen'ral  
tone was good  
At the prospects here before us and around  
the neighborhood.  
And the glory of the mountain and the  
beauty of the skies  
Enchanted and enthralled us like a lovely  
maiden's eyes;  
The sunshine as it dimpled 'cross the ever-  
lastin' hills  
Filled our souls with satisfaction and cured  
us of our ills.

Oh, my heart it keeps a turnin' to the days of  
long ago—  
To the days of the beginning when we didn't  
care for show,  
And in mem'ry I grow backward with a joy  
I can't explain  
To the years that long have passed me and  
will never come again.





## CHURCH LIFE IN PASADENA

- - - - - By REV. ROBERT FREEMAN, D.D. - - - - -



"TO the hills will lift mine eyes must often and involuntarily be on the lips of the dweller in Pasadena. Girt about as we are with the mountains, we cannot altogether fail to set our affections on things that are above; dependent as we are on the snows and rains that fill the crevasses and flow into our valley, giving life and wealth and beauty, we cannot be altogether unmindful of the Source of all our sources, the Fountain-spring of all life's being.

If we reverse our situation and, over the tedious trail, climb for a day to the playground of the wise men who busy themselves on yon Mount Wilson, we note, conspicuous among the sights of our city, dome and tower and steeple marking the gathering-places of the devout, while the solitary sound that reaches up over the intervening space is the message of the chimes from the House of God, "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

There is a clear religious note in the city's life. The Church is no mere extraneous thing, but is intimate, assertive, dominating. The clergymen are not labelled, "For Sabbath Application Only," but are requisitioned for everything that is a fair expression of the impulses and interests of our people. Even those categorized Pastor-Emeritus renew their youth and make themselves indispensable: George L. Spining commands a congregation that young-

er men might covet; Robert R. Meredith displays such graphic eloquence as is the standard of those who follow after; Robert J. Burdette is the envy and despair of all who would lecture or preach, who would move the world to laughter, to tears, or to noble deeds, who would leave behind that fortune that lasts long, the wealth that is coined in noble lines of poetry and of prose.

There is sufficient testimony, too, that the men who have not yet advanced into the emeritus group do their work well. When a third of a city's population is found in church of a Sunday morning; when policemen are needed to regulate the streams of worshippers, and the encircling lines of vehicles suggest a gala day; when winter visitors have to keep their pews the year around or go wanting; when members complain that sittings enough for the family cannot be had; when college presidents and prominent educators are regularly marked in the line of church-goers, it is safe to conclude that the men in the pulpit are preaching because they have something to say, and not because they have to say something. It is also safe to assert that the musicians, upon whose talent and co-operation a minister's efficiency is so largely dependent, are far from commonplace. These two things are uniquely true here. There is never a hint of sensationalism in any church announcement. It wouldn't go. The mountebank could never muster a corporal's guard. We have all sorts of sects;

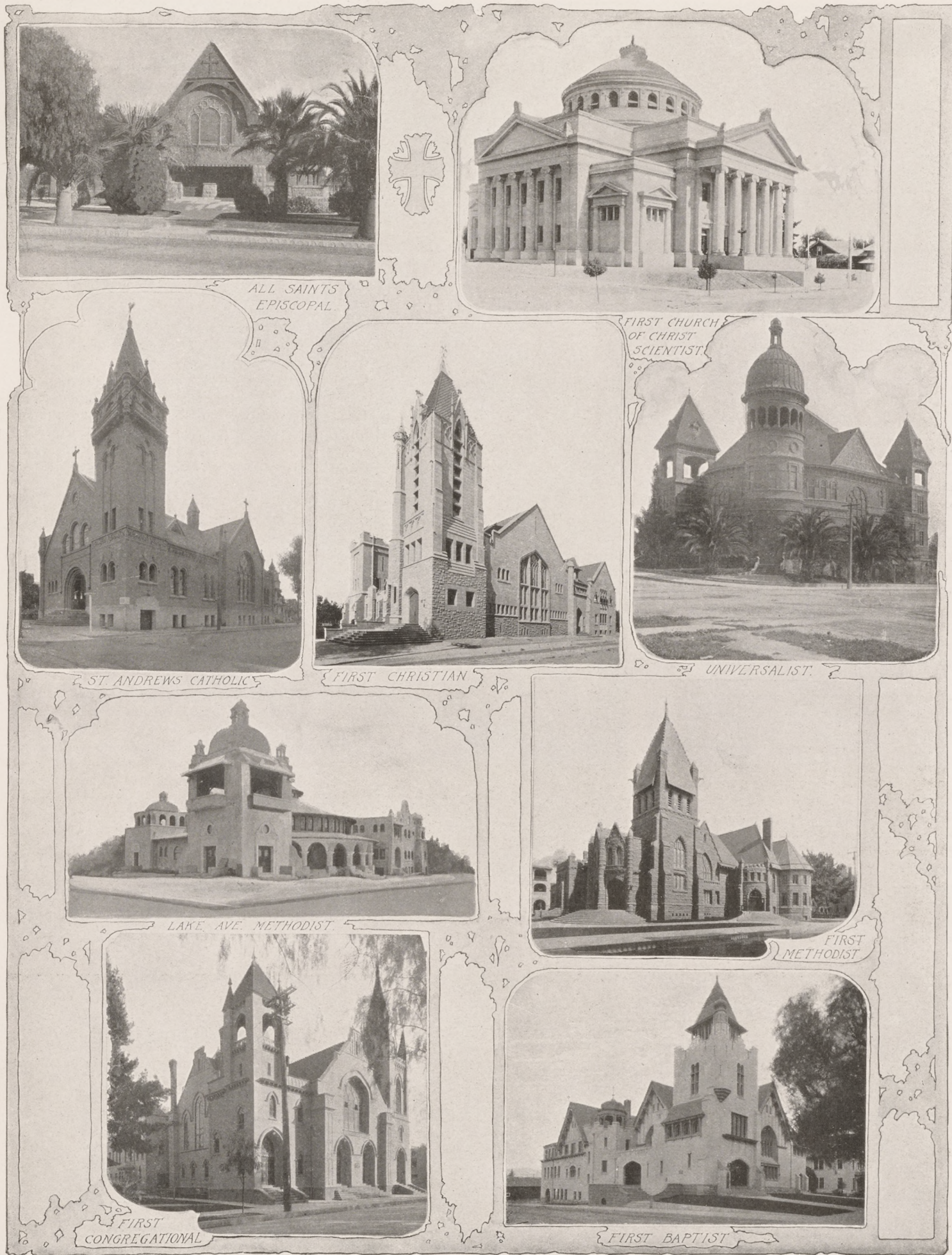
the various phases of millennialism and Sabbatism and Biblicism, the various hues of opinion and conviction shade into each other; but we make full-blooded distinction between the Church and the vaudeville.

Christian Unity is strikingly illustrated among us, the spirit that promotes comity, confidence, cooperation. One minister who has been here only two years has spoken in Congregational, Christian, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Universalist, Baptist, and Methodist churches. It is the common experience. The Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese occupies a Congregational pulpit in a summer's series of union services; the clergymen of the non-ritualistic bodies are welcomed into the pulpit of their neighbor rector; the Thanksgiving Day services command church about and man about; there is a federation of the Men's Clubs of the various denominations and another among the women; our young people cooperate in the management and conduct of a down-town mission. We believe in each other. We work together in the spirit of wholesome emulation. We are seriously striving to be worthy the name of Christian. One can have his choice of some sixty churches—send us your measure, your denominational girth, the color preferred, and we can outfit you—but, if you are to conform to the Pasadena standard, you must be not only tremendously loyal to one church, but manifestly bigger than any sect.



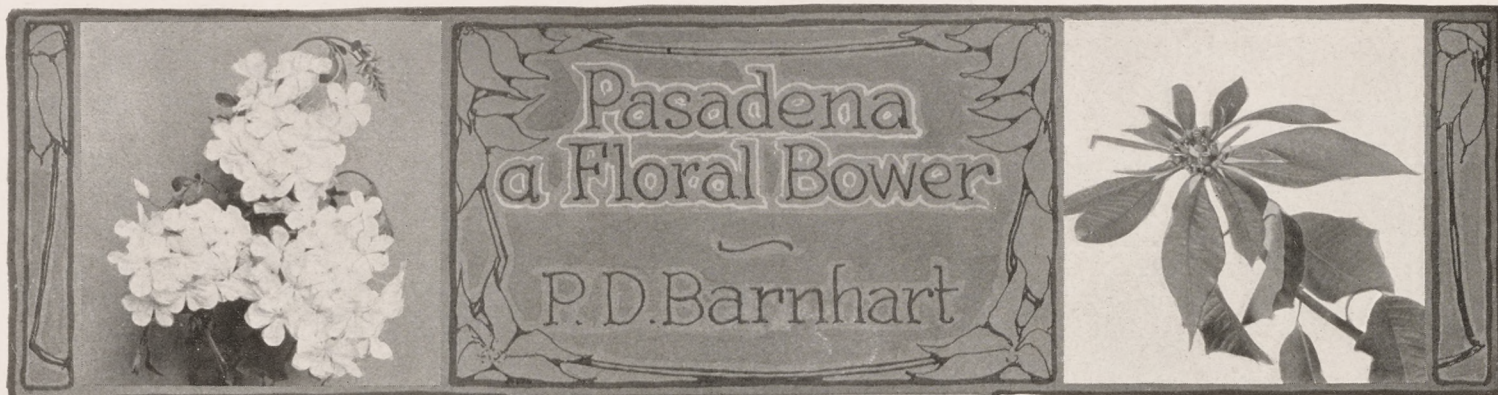
VISTA OF BEAUTIFUL ORANGE GROVE AVENUE





ARCHITECTURAL SKILL REPRESENTED IN GROUP OF PASADENA CHURCHES

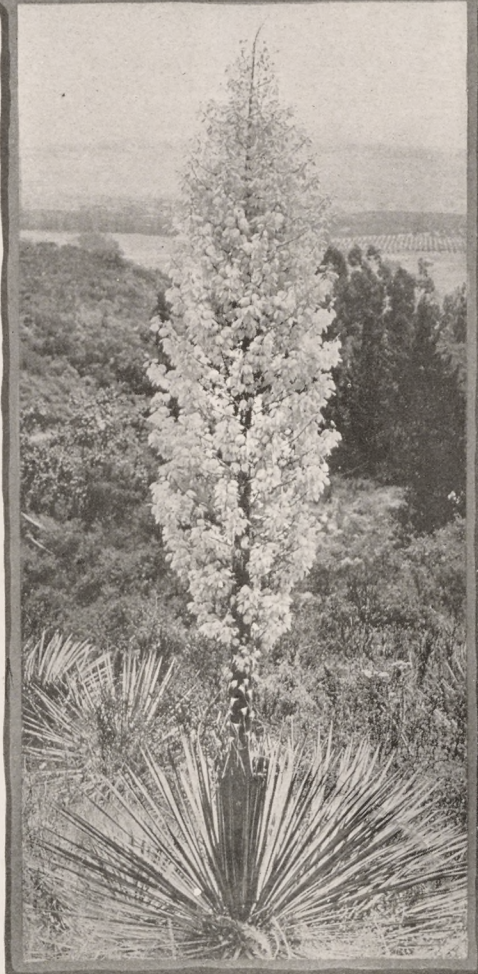




**P**RAISES of Pasadena have been sounded so loudly and so frequently, and the glories of this Southland so eloquently proclaimed from the housetops by talented writers and eloquent speakers in the years that have gone by, that it would seem an impossibility for any one, either writer or speaker, to add a new note to the beautiful song or a single sentence of value to the classic proclamations that have been written and spoken, in the past, relative to this Land of Wonders, this earthly Paradise, which is the congenial abiding place of the aged and the infirm, who bask in its perennial sunshine, and are soothed into quiet repose by its soft and balmy atmosphere.

These delightful climatic conditions are no less inviting to Youth, in whose veins pulse the fires of vigorous life, and in whose thoughts dwell worthy ambitions and high aspirations incident to and inseparable from wholesome young manhood and womanhood, to make the world better for having lived in it.

To Childhood it is equally a land of heart's delight, a haven of bliss, a place where tiny feet may travel the live-long day, and every day, either on blue grass lawns, lush and green, or in sandy wastes, there to fashion with little hands, as fancy may dictate, mounds and mountains, and make houses the partitions in which are but lines of pebbles, and in imitation of their elders have yards and gardens in which are planted "pepper" tree branches with their coral colored berries, or sprigs of the evergreen, perpetual flowering acacia with their fluffy balls of golden colored flowers. These miniature landscape scenes are as real to them with their lively imaginations, and quite as satisfactory, as the spac-



A Yucca in Bloom

ious, well-kept grounds surrounding their homes, which their parents may have adorned

with tree or shrub or flower. Yes, to care-free, happy childhood this land we love so well is a veritable land of Heart's Delight.

California is considered, by many people who know it not, a community of braggarts, when they read of its wonders and hear recitations of its glorious climate, yet are either unwilling, or unable, because of physical ills or poverty of purse, to visit it; while, in truth the half of its charms has never been told. It is a land of luxury in earth and sea and sky, provided by a beneficent Creator for His creature—Man.

It is the Mecca to which multiplied thousands of pilgrims return annually for a sojourn of several months, to escape the rigors of climates that are characterized by snow and sleet, frost and ice, skies hung with cloud draperies, and an atmosphere so filled with a chilly humidity that it penetrates clothing, chilling the unfortunate one who has to be out of doors, to the marrow.

It is the asylum in which multitudes of invalids have found relief from bodily ills, and in many instances complete recovery of lost health, and have found life as good as it used to be, in living in the semi-tropic, yet invigorating atmosphere of this land by the sunset sea. From a horticultural point of view, whether of fruits or of flowers, the possibilities of this Southland have not yet been dreamed of, much less thought of, even by those who know it longest and best. Much that has been written and said in the past concerning this land of wonders and of mystery (I use the word "mystery" with a full knowledge of its meaning) has been purely sentimental, therefore of little practical value to people who till the soil, either for pleasure or for profit, or for both.



PASADENA PALM GARDENS





ROSES EVERYWHERE - ALL THE YEAR



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

Indeed, this article thus far is of no value to any reader who cares to know why these apparently extravagant statements are made.

To be specific in statement—and by so doing be helpful—of what may be grown in the orchard and the garden every day of the year is the purpose of my writing. There is a probability that some fruits and many flowers that I shall name are new to my readers, and wholly unknown to others. If we are to measure up to the great opportunities of our environment of soil and climate, then we must

plants that I shall speak of are new to the majority of men and women resident in the state, also for the reason that they are never grown in the open outside of this state, and seldom seen in conservatories for plants in the cold and frozen part of the country at this season of the year. *Bignonia cherere* will occasionally be met with at this season of the year. It, too, is an evergreen; the flowers are even larger than the trumpet vine flowers of the East. They are a beautiful bright red on the outside, golden yellow within, and al-

the one producing its wealth of bloom in the summer. It is known as *Ricasoliana*. The other blooms in the winter months. It has been given the significant name of *Reginae Sabae*, which, translated into English, means Queen of Sheba, because found growing on the supposed ruins of that celebrated woman's palace. All three of the species named are from South Africa.

The Bougainvilleas are another glory of this Southland; the height to which they will grow is only limited by the height of the supports given them. The one now in bloom is known as *Sanderiana*. The one of brilliant magenta colored flowers which blooms in the summer and fall is known as *Braziliensis*; the one with dark red flowers as *Lateritia*. A word relative to the last named species, at this time, may be of interest to that class of folks who think nurserymen extortioners when they charge five dollars for a plant. It is the most difficult of all plants to propagate. This family of plants may be used to advantage for covering steep banks and slopes which are difficult of being kept green in this climate through the rainless season. They are drouth resistant to a marvelous degree, indeed, to do their best in bloom, little water other than the rains provide is necessary.

I must hasten on, description of vines must cease; the names only of a few of the remainder of such as grow with riotous luxuriance in this favored land, if given attention, may be given. Of the *Solanums* there are two: *Jasminoides* is the evergreen perpetual flowering species; *Wendlandi* is the one with large clusters of light purple flowers. Of *Jasmines* there are a dozen species, all evergreen, blooming at different periods of the year. *Ipo-meas* or as they are commonly called, "moon vines," are represented in several colors. *Learii* is the blue one which is grown more extensively than all others combined, because of its rapid growth and the ability to care for itself. *Grandiflora* is the white flowering species, the



Pampas Grass

Giant Cactus in Bloom

put our wits to work as well as our muscles, and study the conditions for advanced and diversified horticulture and floriculture that surround us.

I shall now devote some space to flowering trees, shrubs and vines of which no other part of the United States may boast of an equal number growing in the open. Where to begin on this long and varied list is a difficult matter to decide. In an article so brief as this one necessarily must be, which ones to refer to that the greatest good may come to the greatest number of readers taxes my apprehension of the subject to the limit. Since this is to appear in the Annual Mid-Winter publication of the Tournament of Roses Association it would seem that reference to the plants in bloom at this season of the year while visitors are within our gates, will be the best selection that can be made.

The first subject that I shall direct attention to is the tree, *Jacaranda ovalfolia*. The fern-like, feathery foliage has led many people into the belief that it is an acacia, and when in bloom is thought to be a blue flowering species of the acacia tribe of trees by many people who should know better. The seed vessels which are like unto certain species of bivalve shellfish, are interesting, and would indicate to the thoughtful observer that they must belong to some other family than the one that bears beans as all the *Leguminosae* do. Belonging to the trumpet vine family as the *Jacaranda* does, leads us easily to the consideration of that class of plants which are the glory of this southland at this season of the year. The most gorgeously beautiful of the lot is the one bearing tubular, orange colored flowers in clusters on long slender stems in garlands of exquisite beauty. The name of this gem is *Bignonia Venusta*. I have been definite in description that identification of the plant may be easy to the student. This same idea in plant nomenclature will be followed throughout the remainder of this article, since all the

most constantly in bloom. The species that will brighten the homes about April has been given the name *Bignonia Tweediana*. The flowers are light yellow and borne in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. An interesting thing of this plant is the manner in which it ascends its support. The tendrils are tipped with claws as hard and as sharp as those of the bat, by which it clings to walls or the bark of trees tenaciously. There are other members of this same family of vines, some with cream colored flowers that



Flower Bordered Walks

have the appearance of velvet; others are chocolate colored, and one with violet colored flowers streaked with white.

There is a family of this tribe of plants which botanists have named *Tecoma*. These have compound foliage and are of sturdier growth than the *Bignonias*. One of this family named *Capensis* bears bright scarlet flowers in great profusion most of the year. It is an evergreen and so drouth resistant that it will flourish in our rainless season without water. There are two pink flowering species,

blossoms opening only at night. *Mandevilla*, a deciduous white flowering vine; *Rhynchospermium* is an evergreen, so also is *Vitis Capensis*, which for rapid growth and dense foliage is unsurpassed, moreover the fruits are very like the black *Morella* cherry, and the tuberous root is said to be edible. The *Passifloras* to which belong the family *Tacsonia*, are rampant growers with flowers that range through colors from white to brilliant crimson. Only the hardier vines have been named. There are a multitude which may be grown in sheltered





Eucalyptus Bloom and Seed  
Cherokee Roses

Orange Blossoms

Pepper Tree Blossoms and Berries  
Bridal Wreath Roses



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

locations and with special care, but they must be sought out by the student for him or herself.

*Beaumontia grandiflora* is a vine of rapid growth and very umbrageous. The large, trumpet shaped, pure white flowers are borne in great profusion. It is a vine that requires more room for full and perfect development than the ordinary city lot affords.



Pasadena Roses

*Solandra Guttata* is another climber of scant growth and the last one among vines or creepers that shall be referred to. It, too, requires a great deal of room for development, and when in bloom it is a wonderful sight to behold. The flowers, as the illustration shows, are as large as quart bowls, buff colored, with a vein of purple in each lobe, and delightfully fragrant. In its native habitat—Central America—it is an epiphyte, but in this sunny southland and the desiccated atmosphere it must be grown in well drained soil. Strange as the statement may seem yet it is a fact that the plant is a near relative of the tomato. Flowering shrubs are next in order and only those that do well, yet are little known, may be referred to, for the want of space. One of this class, which is the glory of our gardens the last half of the year, is the Chinese Hibiscus, of various shades of color from pink to crimson, double and single in form.

*Cantua buxifolia*, an evergreen from Peru, will show its beautiful crimson colored, tube shaped flowers about March, and if this article serves no other purpose than to acquaint residents of this southland, and all who intend to become such, with this subject, it will be worth all the time and expense of its preparation. Of *Cestrums*, there are six species. The one known as *C. elegans* bears clusters of coral colored flowers, which are followed by dark crimson colored fruits. *Cestrum nocturnum* is not conspicuous when in bloom, but it fills the air at night only with a delightful perfume.

*Diosma fragrans*, an evergreen, heathlike in appearance, deliciously scented foliage, and when in flower a mass of pure white, has the significant common name "breath of heaven," a worthy appellation.

*Choisya ternata* and the *Cistus* family, of which there are eight, are evergreen and beautiful whether in flower or not. The one known as *C. ladaniferus maculata* bears pure white flowers with a crimson spot at the base of each petal. A desirable family of evergreens known under the appellation *Iochroma* (the name is from the Greek), signifying violet colored, though there are three varieties in cultivation,

ties, white and purple flowering, which are followed by strings of golden colored berries. The shrubby *Grevillea* is of fine foliage, and the red flowers, which are without petals, are fine for cutting.

*Grevillea robusta*, or as it is familiarly known in the East, "silk oak," is one of the most spectacular when in full bloom. Most of the foliage drops before the orange colored flowers appear, and when swayed by a breeze the tree has the appearance of a huge torch, without smoke, brandished by the hand of a giant. Quite as spectacular is the "flame tree"—*Eucalyptus alba*. The scarlet flowers are borne in great profusion on rigid panicles; the pedicels also scarlet. Acacias in great variety are glorious sights when in full bloom. One of these, yet rare, the specific name *podalyriaefolia*, opens the season about January first with plumes of fluffy orange colored flowers. This species is followed by the feather leaved species *Decurrens*, and it by the one known as *Mollissima*. Of Eucalypts there are many, each with its own peculiarities and adaptabilities.

The tribe of plants that adds the greatest attraction to our landscape is the *Palmaceae*. One of these is a native, another very similar in appearance is from Lower California, both named *Washingtonia*; the one, *filifera robusta*, because of the long threadlike filaments on the leaves and the massive trunk at the base, the other "gracilis" because of its slender body. *Phoenix Canariensis* is the majestic feather leaved species so abundant in this state. *Livistona australis* is the one of globe shaped top which is grown under the erroneous name *Corypha*.

Illustrations are better to convey to the mind of readers the appearance of an object than words possibly can, therefore they are used instead of descriptions.

If this brief article shall be the means of assisting any reader to a correct knowledge of plant life as it grows in this favored land,



Coral Tree—A Rare Specimen

flowers, orange colored, are borne in great terminal clusters. It is a question whether one person in a hundred knows the name of this subject, a specimen of which should be found in the sunny exposure of every garden.

*Chorizema*, a slender branched umbrageous evergreen, produces myriads of pea shaped, copper colored flowers, shaded yellow from January to June. *Durantas* are of two varie-

I shall consider the time and labor in its preparation not spent in vain. Residents and visitors are justified, if they become ecstatic over a climate, and in a country where the cultivation of so great a variety of plants is possible; moreover, if in their ecstasy they exhaust all the adjectives in the English language to express their emotions, they are warranted in so doing.





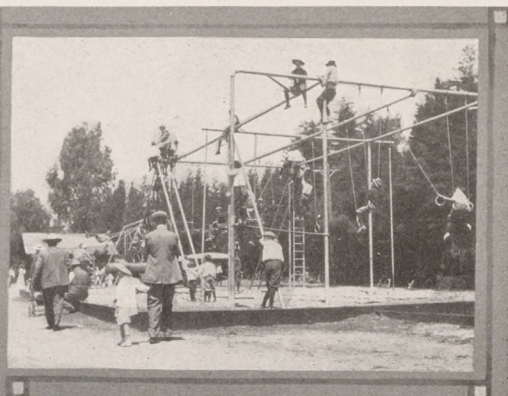
MID SHELTERING PALMS IN PARADISIAL PASADENA





## MID-WINTER OUT-DOOR LIFE IN PASADENA

*Dr. Garrett Newhirk*



Outdoor life in a city—a city of thirty-five thousand people!

Ordinarily the idea would seem incongruous, difficult or impossible of any realization worth while. Mention of outdoor life suggests at once visions only of country roads, green fields and wooded hills, "little rivers" and "laughing brooks," mountain slopes and canyons or sweep of the rolling sea. Outdoor life in the city would seem to most of us, I dare say, a most unsatisfactory sort, with spaces small, dusty streets, contaminated air.

And it is true that the ideal of outdoor life can be found only in the open country, entirely beyond "the city's grim confines." But there are cities and cities. Some are restricted by location and environment so that outdoor life within their borders can only exist in isolated spots; by the few in private and expensive grounds, by the many in public parks. Other cities are so situated as to make expansion and roominess easier to achieve; and if there be vision and public spirit with the



natural drainage. There is no place for standing water or mud. Within a few hours after the heaviest rainfall the streets and roads are fairly dry. The air is never "steamy" from local evaporation. The gravelly sub-soil quickly absorbs, and yet holds moisture to give up again in the dry months.

And yet there are no hills except those of beauty along the Arroyo, at the western border. Upon the north, if we include a part of

Altadena—all of it practically one with Pasadena—the altitude above sea level is from 1300 to 1400 feet. At South Pasadena and Oneonta Park the elevation is 700 to 750 feet, giving an average slope of about 100 feet to the mile. The northernmost mile has the most incline—about 200 feet—the others proportionately less.

Going east or west along any given line the street or road holds to the same elevation nearly, but with gentle inclinations, hardly observable to the eye perhaps, but evident to the rider of a bicycle or driver of a car.

From this general description it may be imagined that with the mountains rising to the north and the sea-shore stretching along the south, most of our city homes, even those of one story, have beautiful outlooks toward both.

Added to the peculiar topography above noted, Pasadena has a reach of surface, a free roominess, with a possibility of extension rarely found with so many other favorable conditions present. On level prairies of the Central States, of course, extension is possible without limit—but it is merely the addition of monotony, while here we have the extension of variety and new beauty, in whatever direction we reach forth.

From the South Pasadena Hills and Oneonta to the mid-line of Altadena the distance is from six to seven miles. Including Alhambra within the bounds of extension the line might be carried, and will be some day, at least three miles farther south, southeast, all contiguous



Library Park

people, a large degree of outdoor blessedness may be enjoyed by all.

But it seems to the writer that no other city he has seen holds within its borders such possibilities of outdoor life as Pasadena. I will make note of a few of the conditions present which appear to me unusual and peculiar.

First, topography: As a whole the ground on which the city stands is gently undulating. There is not an acre anywhere without easy,

Central Park





## PASADENA DAILY NEWS

if not incorporated with Pasadena. To the north, many home makers are even now going close to the mountain base with an altitude of 1500 to 1800 feet, for glorious views and pure, ozonic air.

From a certain bungalow of upper Altadena the writer has had for years the daily privilege of vision reaching in any fair day to fifty miles of ocean shore, and further on to Catalina, sixty miles away. Here within twelve minutes' easy driving to Pasadena center are all the privileges and delights of country out-of-doors.

To the west, across the Arroyo, through and beyond the range of hills known as "The San Rafael," is a region destined at no distant day

the downtown employee may resort at noon for luncheon and an hour of rest with Morpheus or a book. There is Carmelita also, park and playground of the children, fitted for all sports and athletics. Every school the city over is parked for the use of childhood and growing youth. At any time of the school year one may see the young people out at noon, seated in groups upon the grass enjoying bread and oranges along with sunshine. But the greatest park of all is the grand Arroyo, narrow valley of the ancient river, filled now with nature's trees and shrubs, and flowering plants, always fresh and cool, with half the year a rippling stream that winds among the boulders. Here is the home of the birds,

rosy babies, sleeping or waking as they take their easy carriage rides.

As a rule the houses are set well back from the street. Even in the thickest settled parts of towns, with smallest houses, there is space for trees and shrubbery and outdoor attractiveness.

There are many miles of well paved streets in Pasadena, and of good roads leading out from it to the open country, and other miles are being added month by month. This means much for the outdoor life of the city. The continued succession of vehicles carrying passengers on all these streets and roads is really marvelous, and nowhere else probably would there be seen so few horses and carriages in



to be occupied by beautiful homes and villas, with greatest variety of winding roads and scenic vistas.

To the east, where Pasadena extends already several miles, the possibilities of expansion are limitless, through a beautiful ranch region, ornamented by nature in advance with grand live oaks and sycamores. As before intimated the extension of Pasadena in whatever direction is to be that of new attractiveness and beauty.

These pictures of topography and distance have no doubt already suggested to the reader certain possibilities of outdoor life within the bounds of a city; but there are many special features present to make the suggestions real. We have parks centrally located, where most needed, with every convenience for the use of those who need the quiet breathing place. Here

some that are seldom seen elsewhere, among them the rare and beautiful Phainopepla, with iridescent plumage and gauzy, half white wing. And this park extends from north to south for several miles along the western border of the city, and on through North and East Los Angeles, varying in width from a few hundred feet to the fourth of a mile. A part, and the most beautiful, of the famous Busch Gardens occupies one of its extensions. It is planned that most of this Arroyo will be preserved in perpetuity as a public park and playground for Pasadena's outdoor life.

The streets and drives of Pasadena are usually wide, and parked with grass and trees—trees of perennial greenness, giving shade along with sunshine to walks beneath. Few are the days when one may not see here the

proportion to the number of gasoline or electric cars. This suggests again more of cleanliness, fewer flies, and a better atmosphere for people well or ill.

There is seldom a night in Pasadena when all the windows of a house may not be open. The fresh air idea has so prevailed that very few people would consent to sleep in close rooms. Many houses are provided with sleeping porches, screened from flies, open on two sides, often three, where members of the family, old and young, sleep out every night in the year; for even with driving rains a canvas curtain can be raised or lowered under the wide projecting eave for necessary protection. I have in mind a home in northeast Pasadena, built on the Colonial plan, where the whole northern face of the second story is



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL



Motoring Amid Pepper Trees

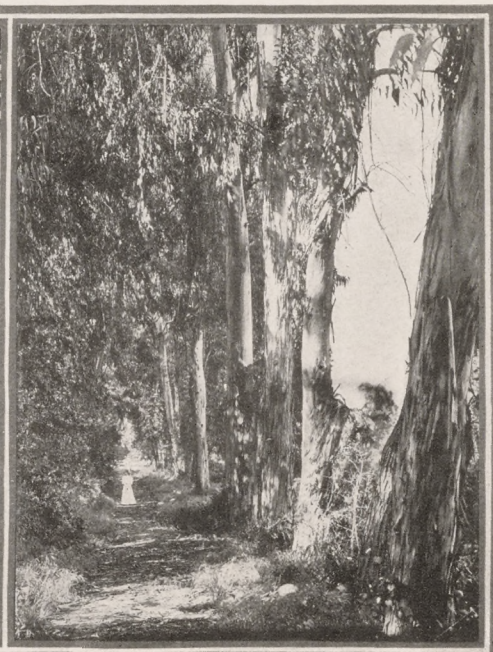
covered by the sleeping porch. A family of four sleep here the year round, awakening each morning to view the glory of the Sierras, less than two miles distant. On the opposite or south of the house is a co-extensive balcony, an out-of-doors sitting room from which the view extends over land and sea, sometimes as far as the San Jacinto Peak, 100 miles away.

Most of this article was written in a mid-November evening, on an open porch, un-screened, under an electric light, the author wearing an overcoat and "crush" hat, while he sat most comfortable in a wide-arm chair, with the scent of roses, not too strong but just delicious, in the air.

That we have no succession of the famous four "seasons," so well defined toward the Atlantic, is favorable to all the year out-of-door life. We say "Winter" for convenience, speaking of the period when we have rain, more or less, and all the fields are green. But we may have in this season—any month of it—several weeks of perfect sun-

shine — and then other weeks of "mixed" weather, rain and sun. We say "Summer" for the time, May to October inclusive, when we have but little rain, and yet in ten years I have seen showers in every month. Not infrequently on the mountains in July or August showers come with vivid lightning and reverberating thunder, that start the streams afresh and fill the reservoirs upon the plain. And we are liable to have warm spells in winter or cool weeks in summer. Often in July or August mists come nightly from the sea that are soon dissipated into fleecy clouds by the early morning sun, leaving the air fresh and clear for the remainder of the day.

Another thing favorable for outdoor life here is the quiet habit of the atmosphere. The close proximity of the sea and the mountains with the desert beyond, makes for a condition usually of quietude. But there is never a dead calm, only instead a gentle movement of the air to or from the sea. There is seldom that which would pass for a wind on the



Arroyo Seco and Eucalyptus Walk



Japanese Garden

Swimming Pool

prairies of the Central States. On an average of perhaps once a year we have a wind with intermittent gusts that sweeps over the mountains and down upon our valley region for a day or less, making what is called a dust storm, or "Santa Ana." It comes usually toward the end of a dry period, when rains have been delayed into November or December. In some years there are none, in others two or three of these dry storms, very disagreeable, that require afterward a general clean-up of fallen branches and leaves, and of the interiors of houses.

In the "Winter" we may have one, or several driving rains with an east wind. Aside from these we may claim for our atmosphere, for about three hundred and sixty days of the year, entire freedom from violent emotion.

For those inclined to useful labor, there are out-of-door employments, open at every season of the year; ornamental tree growing, orcharding, flower and vegetable gardening. The soil is never frozen and there is something green to grow the whole year round.





IT IS possible that a too frequently used descriptive phrase, glibly tacked on, in season and out of season, may come to lose any gripping significance and may end in being entirely inadequate to express the idea it once conveyed.

From almost its earliest days Pasadena has been referred to as the "city of beautiful homes," but those who have seen its marvelous growth from a picturesque sheep ranch to the ideal abiding place it has now become; those who have rejoiced through the passing years at the gathering here of thousands of people of refinement, culture, wealth, leisure and high ideals; who have watched the evolution of this home city; these sometimes feel that there is a deeper recognition due, a richer and truer note of appreciation to be sounded in regard to the homes of Pasadena than is given in the time-worn "beautiful homes" made trite by constant repetition.

To those who intimately know and love Pasadena its homes are more than beautiful. They are unique. Separately each is vested with a charm which comes from the finest expression of varied taste and individuality; a charm which arrests interest, piques, or delights with a fascination perhaps not always justified by valid claims to beauty.

Taken as a whole, even in the surprising diversity of the styles of architecture, these homes present an unusually harmonious picture which gives to the beauty lover a satisfaction far out of proportion to the actual esthetic value of artistic structural form.

Not all of Pasadena's homes are beautiful in strict conformation with inflexible rules of art; few are classic, although hundreds are almost perfect replicas of certain generally accepted examples of admirable architectural successes. Many are bizarre, some are abortive, but there can be found scarcely one from the

lowliest vine-embowered cabin to the most splendid residence that does not possess some appealing attraction in form, or color, in wealth of floral beauty, which holds the attention and arouses deep and tender interest.

To the connoisseur in houses beautiful nothing is more important than their setting and the loveliness of every Pasadena home from the palace of the multi-millionaire to the rustic California ranch house is a thousand times enhanced by the ideal harmony shown in its background.

Wonderfully Pasadena affords the convincingly appropriate setting for styles of architecture peculiarly dissimilar. The gentle rise of the foothill country lying on the north furnishes sunny slopes and terraced lawns and great stretches of tree-shaded drives which make splendid sweeps in impressive approaches to feudal manor house or stately mansion. On some sun-bathed hillside rising toward the



SUNSHINE AND SHADE ON BEAUTIFUL MARENGO BOULEVARD



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

grand old Sierras still surrounded by passing vineyards and half hidden in fragrant orange groves, the Spanish mission type of home with its cloistered patio finds perfect environment. And eastward, undulating hill country with here and there deep gorges and channeled canyons, gives slightly knolls, and live-oak dotted ridges, ideal locations for palatial country homes in the early English, southern Colonial and Italian villa styles which, with many ad-

types, and everywhere the pergola, characteristically modern. And with all the many styles of architecture which can be classified there are numberless homes whose chief beauty lies in their originality of design. Here architects rival each other in producing the novel, the unexpected and often the surprising, but the effect is uniformly delightful. Many who build here are practically their own architects and it makes the building of a home often a per-

In fact the mere money expended in many of Pasadena's most costly homes is not immediately apparent. Over the visible gratification of extravagant desires in home building there seems everywhere to be thrown a tender grace of natural beauty which conceals and distracts attention from oppressive costliness. There are many—far more than the occasional—magnificent residences which stand out notably as wonderful show places and yet these for the most part have effectively overcome what has been said to be an almost insurmountable difficulty, that of making a show place a home. This in many instances has been achieved by combining with a breadth and dignity of treatment an intimate personal quality which is noteworthy.

Such homes may be found in many sections of Pasadena and its suburbs, Westmoreland Place, Prospect Square, Oak Lawn, Oak Knoll, San Rafael Heights and Altadena as well as along many of its fashionable boulevards and avenues, homes of great elegance and impressive beauty, but the unique feature of Pasadena as a home city is most convincingly brought out in contemplation of its charming less pretentious homes which grace every street and avenue, north, south, east and west where a score of such homes as those on North Marengo avenue, shown in this number, may be taken here or there or anywhere in any locality as typical of hundreds of similar homes.

Among all the dwelling places in Pasadena there are none which excite a more lively interest with the eastern visitor than the bungalows, which are patterned—with many and varied additions and embellishments—from the East Indian bungalow. Here, inaptly, nearly



"NIRVANA"

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson Burnes

Quaint and Beautiful Garden View at "Nirvana"

mirable modifications from pure type, are frequently seen.

On the west, where the land drops almost abruptly from terrace to terrace until it reaches the wild wooded arroyo peculiarly lovely home sites are provided and here artistic caprice runs riot in the California bungalow, the Swiss chalet, quaint cottages showing influence of Dutch architecture, and modified types of the Japanese, which seem to rise in a natural habitat, while on the crest of the high hills across the deep arroyo Italian villas and Colonial mansions stand out against the skyline in imposing fashion.

It is not, however, of the Italian villa, with its sunken gardens, the baronial halls or Colonial mansions, much as they lend of beauty and distinction to Pasadena, that those who know it best think when they speak of its beautiful homes. Their thoughts are dwelling upon the miles and miles of broad, well paved, shaded avenues and cross streets, with velvety grass parkings, lined on either side with hundreds of homes which appeal instantly to the esthetic nature. Here are found homes of such distinctive character that each makes a perfect picture in itself; each is surrounded by grounds which, whether large or limited in space, have been laid out in such manner as to display the house to best advantage. These ornamental grounds or gardens often form a link between the artificial building and its natural environment, giving them a dual character partially natural and partially conventional which makes for perfect beauty.

Varied styles of architecture add to the fascination of each street. Old mission homes, Colonial houses showing strong Italian or Spanish influence, Dutch colonial with the gambrel roof, Roman Doric, Indian pueblo styles, Swiss, Japanese and purely Californian



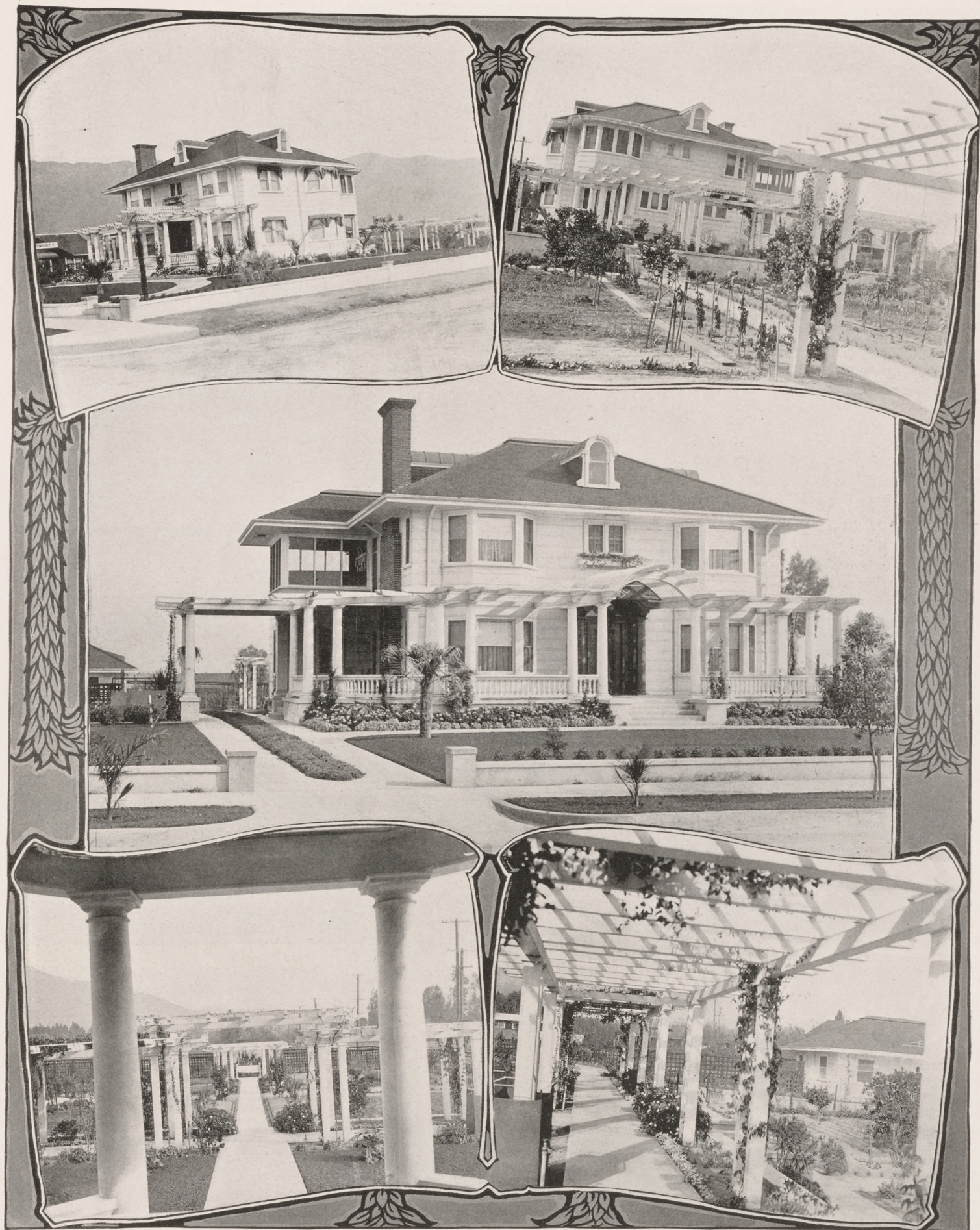
sonal adventure and gives that joy which comes from individual expression.

That there are in Pasadena so many people who can easily afford to gratify even their whimsicalities in expensive home building makes much possible, but even where vast fortunes are spent everywhere there has been shown a dignified restraint so that those who come here expecting to be held spellbound by grand edifices, monuments to millions, which speak loudly and only of fabulous expenditure—such beauty seekers will be disappointed.

every low, rambling house of but one story is called a bungalow, but there are certain accepted types which come nearer to the original model with wide overhanging eaves, almost flat roofs which drop so low as to form also the roofing of the inevitable wide veranda. Bungalows may cost \$1,500 or \$15,000 and frequently one feels quite as great a satisfaction in the beauty of the former as the latter.

That the beauty of these average homes deeply impresses those who visit Pasadena for the first time is daily attested in many ways,





"NORMANDIE HEIGHTS"

Home of George B. Ellis, North Los Robles Avenue





Residence of F. W. Kellogg, Altadena

but striking evidence was given last winter when a New York multi-millionaire who has traveled extensively and seen the most beautiful cities of the old and new world passed two days of a limited stay here in a motor car leisurely viewing Pasadena homes and so forcibly was he convinced that in their originality and distinction; in their adaptation to climatic conditions and surroundings, they were wonderful and a sight worth seeing, that upon his return home, at his own expense, he induced an architect friend to make the journey here simply to see what the home beautiful really meant.

Not that the New Yorker expected this architect to learn from Pasadena grand lessons in noble architecture, nor that he would bring away any special designs of artistic structures of exceptional beauty, but that he

Residence of J. B. Coulston



Residence of E. H. Strafford, San Rafael Heights

might gain from the informing spirit of these beautiful homes an understanding of what each builder's purpose had been and what home building when governed by a close personal touch and deep love of home might come to mean.

In many beautiful cities there is a uniformity of style in building, some generally accepted standard of elegance and desirability and every man builds much as his neighbor has done, especially among people of comparatively limited means. Not so in Pasadena. Here every man builds the home of his dreams, that house which in exterior and interior gives expression to those beauties he holds dear as frankly as it provides for those conveniences he has always longed for. And as many who build here have finished with the stress and strain of acquiring the means to build the home of their hearts' desire; have come to those pleasant places in life where moderate longings may be gratified, when there is time to give thought and study as well as enthusiasm to home building, would it not be strange indeed if Pasadena homes did not mean something very special and show a beauty which strikes a deeper chord and a more tender note than the home of mere necessity? And it is noteworthy that this New Yorker in his study of Pasadena

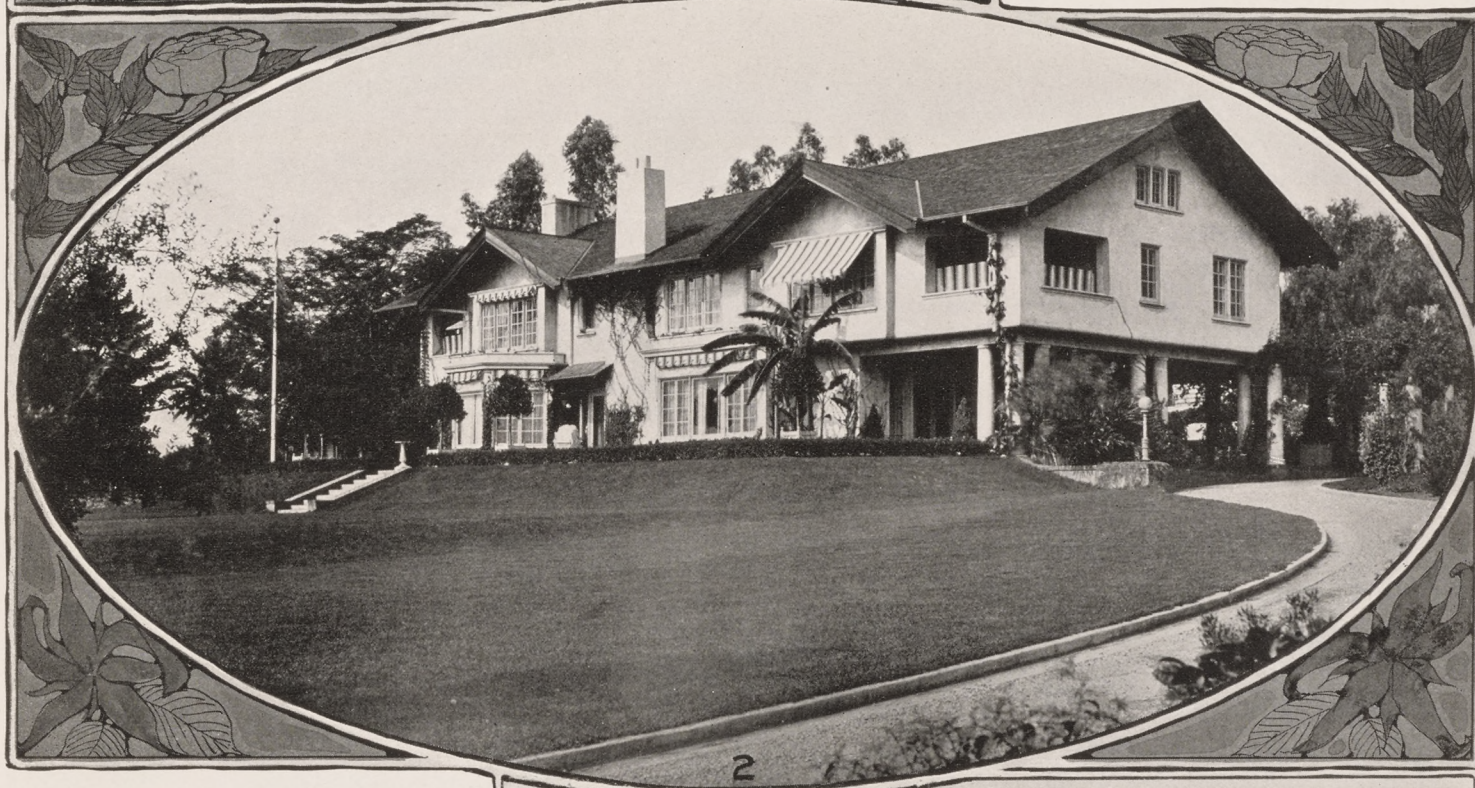
homes did not pass his time visiting Italian villas with terrace and loggias, English, Colonial or even old mission types, but along those avenues where California bungalows, modest cottages and villas wear enchanting aspect and follow one upon another up and down highways and byways where interlacing pepper branches give pleasant shade or golden tasseled acacias glint with a thousand sunbeams. Here he found those homes which truly represent the home life of a perfectly contented people and every year in every direction scores of such homes are being built in Pasadena. There is a subtle lure about this sort of house building which few can escape. First one comes only as a sightseer, curious, a little skeptical as to the lasting qualities of that first impression of loveliness; soon he becomes an admirer of special types of houses; then comes a shamefaced desire to try his own hand and





are lacking. Perhaps, the Japanese garden with its stilted daintiness is most picturesquely successful, but the old fashioned flower garden of the pleasant memories of childhood's days warms the heart and the formal garden of English homes has its peculiar charm. But no matter how or where, the California gardens, large and small, hold always a sort of old-time garden magic which brings to life miracles of beauty about the simplest home.

It is probable that those who express the greatest enthusiasm about the beautiful homes of Pasadena are unconscious of how great a part of the attraction lies in the semi-tropical foliage, rare shrubbery, curious plants, vines and many kinds of odd foreign trees which go to the ornamenting of every home place. There are wide verandas, vine-screened, latticed trellises, rose-wreathed terraces set out with giant ferns and bay trees, pergolas supporting flowery burdens, rustic gateways and arbors overrun with clinging ivy, honeysuckle, and flowering vines which show here



1—Home of Mrs. Warren Barnhart, Orange Grove  
2—Residence of Robert G. Neustadt, Altadena  
3—Residence of A. M. Drake, Oak Knoll

the fever is on. It next impresses itself in a covert study of plans and ends in an overwhelming desire to express oneself in house building and home making and suddenly the most inveterate globe-trotter finds himself lost in the pleasures of building his own house beautiful and in making sketches for gardens which shall rival some famous gardens seen in foreign lands.

Nowhere are gardens more beautiful than those which so marvelously supplement the beauties of the more elaborate homes of Pasadena. The old Italian garden is a favorite model and while it can scarcely be adequately rendered with another landscape and another age, in Southern California a near approach is made to reproductions, for the spirit is often transplanted even if the architectural grandeur and those effects due to coloring and old age







HOME OF HARRISON I. DRUMMOND

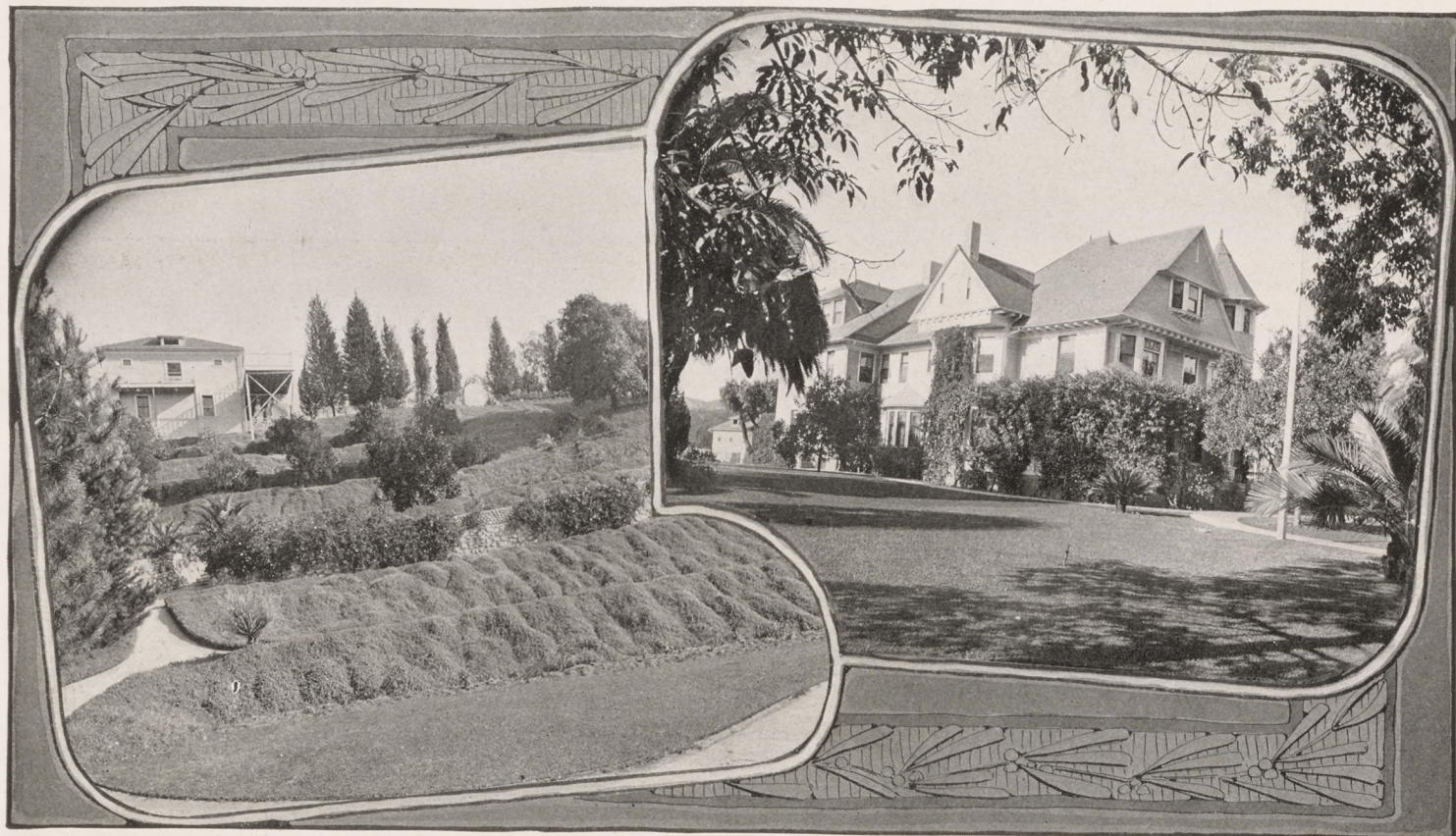
the crimson of the bougainvillea, there the flame yellow of the trumpet creeper and roses, roses everywhere, all playing their part in creating impressions of captivating loveliness.

While in the last year there has been an astonishingly large number of homes built in and about Pasadena ranging in value from \$5,000 to \$10,000, the last twelve months have been exceptional in that there have been more

homes built or are now in process of erection than ever before where their cost is running towards the \$100,000 mark or over and some of these homes promise to exceed in magnificence anything heretofore attempted in home building in Southern California.

So it appears that Pasadena's reputation as a city of beautiful homes will be given fresh impetus and her fame yearly become more

widely spread, as all its sincere well-wishers earnestly desire, but let it be remembered that the real beauty of these homes in the aggregate lies not in brick and mortar, architectural design or evidences of the possession of millions but rather in a certain loveliness which expresses character, dignity and worth which is in some subtle way the reflection of the soul of the builder and an outward expression of his



RESIDENCE AND TERRACE OF M. L. WILLIAMS, SOUTH GRAND AVENUE



love of his home. If such expression is not always in accord with another's ideal of the house beautiful it will always be found to have at least a meaning of its own and the home will be found to be redolent with an atmosphere which speaks of contentment, well being, happiness, and, above all, a warm hospitality.

According to a well known authority in architecture, Pasadena possesses more houses that are attractive from an artistic viewpoint than any city in the country. This expert who has traveled extensively and has made a point of noting the architectural features of all classes of houses, declares that Pasadena has the distinction of taking first place in this regard. He attributes this fact to the peculiar charm of

Interior View



Pasadena's surroundings, the landscape seeming to be adapted to any of the dozen or more styles that abound in and around Pasadena.

Nowhere in the United States are to be found more attractive pergolas than those for which Pasadena is noted, pergolas whose cost is thousands of dollars and whose construction in marble forms the setting of nearly a score of sunken gardens in Pasadena and Altadena. On the other hand, ordinary eucalyptus logs with their covering of beautiful tan bark make effective pergolas about the houses of many of the most attractive places in the city. The eucalyptus uprights with a thatch composed of the fan palms and over which vines are allowed to clamber form a picturesque feature of Pasadena.

Pasadena homes have long been famed for their attractive surroundings. Tiny bungalows of the "up and down" variety nestled in a clump of trees and surrounded by a bit of lawn and bordered about with roses or a hedge of geraniums, form a picture that never fails to bring forth remarks of appreciation from the eastern visitors. No matter how poor the house may look, no matter what the style of architecture may be, given a few trees, flowers and vines it becomes a pleasing addition to the city.

Owing to the unusual possibilities seen from a horticultural viewpoint, it is only natural that the most skilled gardeners in the country are in demand in Pasadena. The gardens and grounds about the homes of the residents of the Crown of the Valley rank with the most attractive that it is possible to find in any other city in the country. Pasadena soil aided



Establishment of J. W. Makk

#### TO THE PEPPER TREE

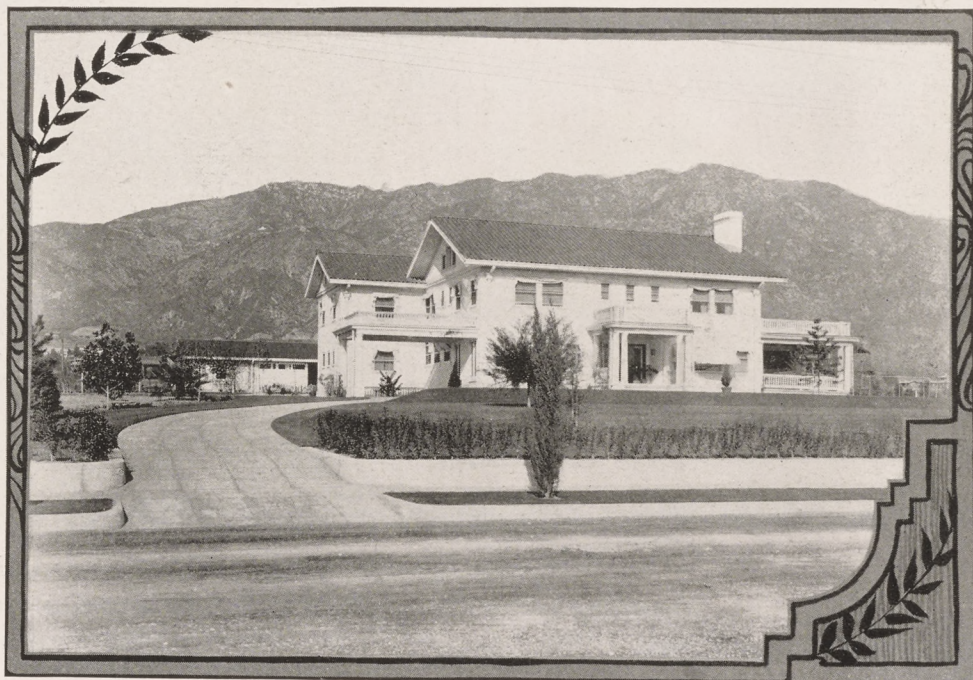
Filmy, floating filigree,  
Sun-span is thy drapery.  
Fairy-fruited pepper tree!  
With thy red-bead rosary  
Thou dost bring again to me  
Magic tales of Araby.

In the Genie's garden growing,  
There such trees with rubies glowing;  
Such with emerald fringes flowing;  
Nature's hidden secrets showing;  
When Aladdin thither going  
Found the wonder-lamp of Joy.

Sibyl singing pepper tree,  
Wind-tuned harp of greenery,  
With aeolian minstrelsy  
Blending song of bird and bee,  
Blending all life's ecstasy,  
In they vocal rhapsody;  
Till adrift I seem to be  
On thy liquid melody;  
Heart's content my lone convoy.

—Lannie Haynes Martin.

Residence of T. P. Phillips





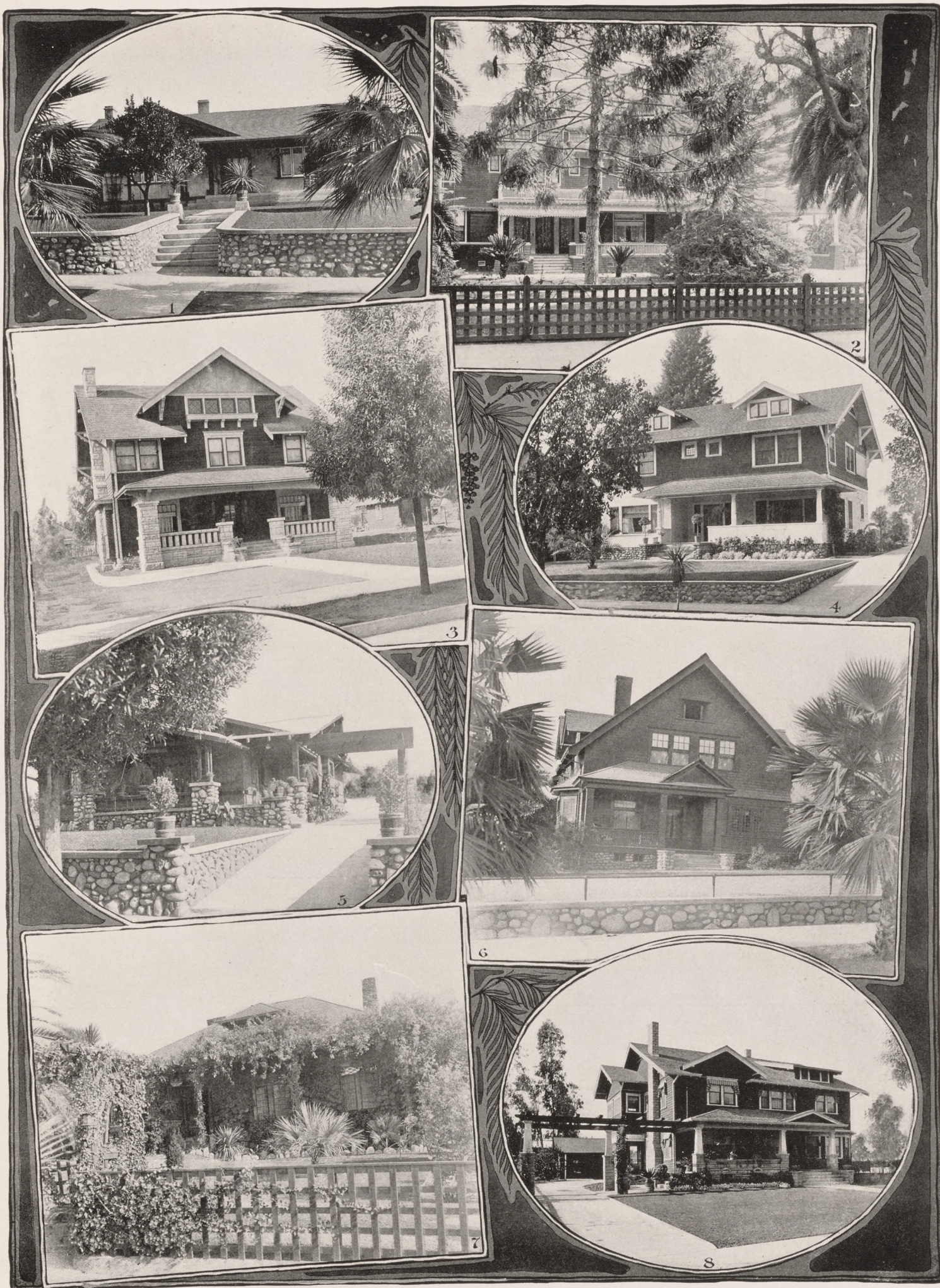


# “UNDER THE SPREADING PEPPER TREES”

TYPES OF MODERN HOMES ON MARENGO BOULEVARD, NORTH OF VILLA STREET

- |                                 |                     |               |                   |                   |                |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1—Winter Home of Wm W. Billson. | 2—C. G. Brown.      | 3—Peter Hall. | 4—C. W. Leighton. | 5—Wm. Waterhouse. | 6—A. C. Tubbs. |
|                                 | 7—Harry Shlaudeman. |               | 8—J. K. Huston    |                   |                |



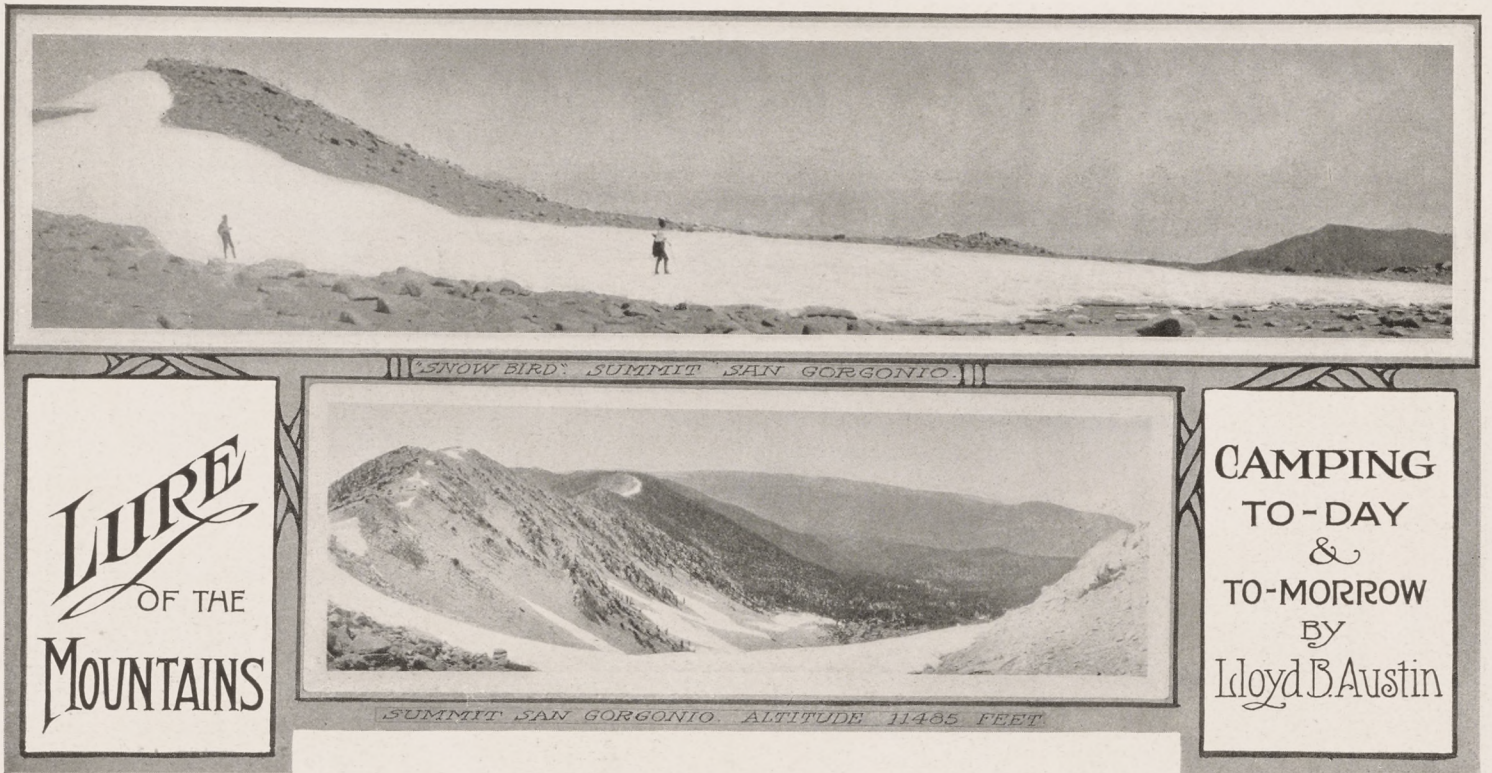


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- |                   |                   |                      |                        |                     |                     |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1—W. W. Christie. | 2—Matthew Slav n. | 3—John Watt.         | 4—Mrs. Anna B. Hoover. | 5—Lewis J. Hampton. | 6—Charles Mushrush. |
|                   |                   | 7—Mrs. M. V. Aldrich | 8—Hamilton Scott       |                     |                     |





CROWDS, like streams, flow down hill. The mountains are not the mecca of multitude. The automobile or trolley ride, along palm-bordered boulevards, among orange and lemon and walnut groves, vineyards and rose gardens, with the choice of a dozen beach resorts only an easy hour away, is so alluring that the average Pasadenan can hardly be blamed if he knows the mountain trail only by hearsay.

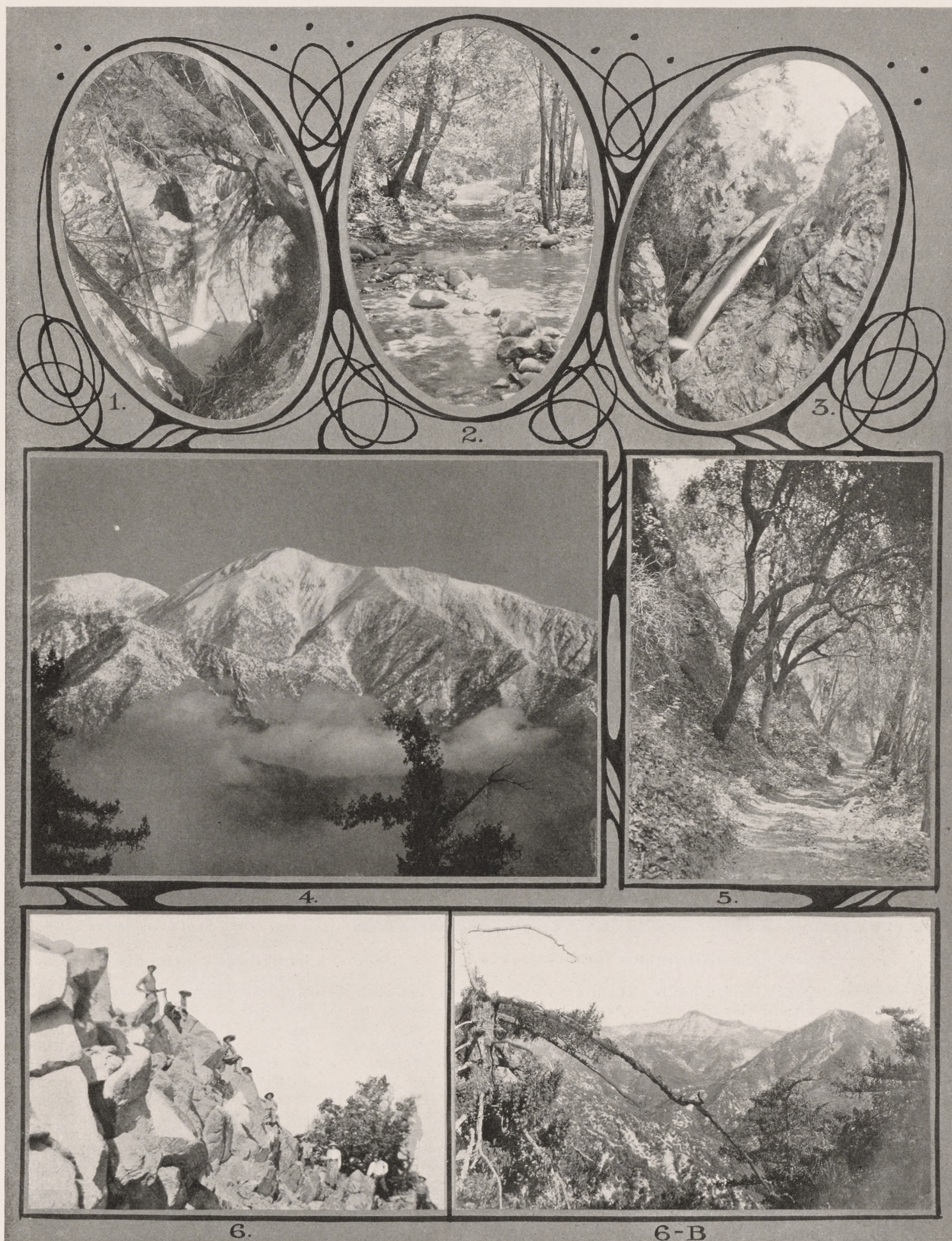
Yet the initiated know well that Paradise is, after all, not out in the orchard nor down by the seashore, but up the mountain canyon. Even the cushion lovers grow eloquent as the afternoon shadows steal out of the gorges and the distinct peaks tell mysterious sunset stories; and the big touring car itself puffs frantically in at the entrance of the canyon, until challenged by the stern cliffs and rocky fords. Here are picnic grounds for the gods,

and for miles up this narrow way the shady trail is playing leap-frog with the jolly stream; but here is where rubber tires and cushions give the right of way to hobnails and burro hoofs; khaki and corduroy put soft raiment to shame; sycamores and alders, live oaks and mountain pines whisper secrets never guessed in the orchards; waterfalls know wild songs that Gadsdi and Nordica and the rest never learn; and the walls of the vast



SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS ABOVE THE CLOUDS





DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN SPOTS NEAR PASADENA

1—Upper and Lower Falls, Arroyo Seco. 2—Along the Arroyo Seco. 3—Switzer's Falls. 4—Mt. San Antonio—"Old Baldy." 5—Beautiful Wooded Trail.  
6—The Alpine Climb and Strawberry Peak. 6-B—Strawberry Peak from Mt. Washburn.



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

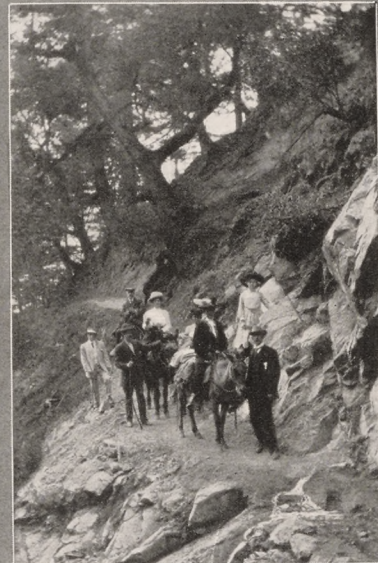
canyon cathedrals are daily painted anew by the artist prophets of sunrise and sunset.

For the Crown City nestles at the foot of one of the most enticing and easily accessible mountain ranges in all California. Up where the Mt. Lowe trolley line halts at Alpine, or the Mt. Wilson auto road rests under the great pines guarding the hotel and observatory, is a vision of mountain peaks and valleys, wooded slopes and precipitous gorges, far grander than any mountain view east of the Rockies. At the first leap from the orange groves, the peaks rival the highest giants of New England, while

far up the mountain sides with just enough stubborn "zigzags" to give the right flavor to a hearty camp supper. Thousands of picnickers know the charms of Eaton's, Rubio, Millard's and the Arroyo Seco canyons, but not so many have followed the Arroyo Seco stage road and trail back into the high range, past bold gorges and high waterfalls to rugged peaks that are first cousins to the Alps. "The most magnificent sight in Southern California" exclaim enthusiasts returning from the "Royal Gorge" trip just below Switzer's Camp. Up at the head of the canyon Strawberry Peak

summer long, with no danger of storms, free from mosquitoes and other insect pests, often with the best of trout fishing and deer hunting in season, through a wide region that is sure to become one of the best-known mountain playgrounds of America.

Flowers and ferns are sprinkled thick along his path, deep pools and cold springs lurk where the stream rests, the wreath of smoke from his camp-fire gives the finishing touch to the evening, bacon and potatoes outclass all the delicacies of the city table, and the pines and stars over his blanket bed



Mountain Camp at Top, and Lawn Tennis at Switzer's Camp

step by step Mounts Gleason, Pacifico, Waterman, North Baldy and the Cucamonga peaks climb up for companionship with San Antonio (Old Baldy), the 10,000-foot monarch of the Sierra Madre range, close neighbor to San Geronimo, whose summit cuts the sky 11,485 feet above the sea. A mile below the orange groves girdle Pasadena, Los Angeles spreads like a colossal checkerboard, tiny moving spots mark the electric cars speeding to outlying towns in the valleys, and the afternoon sun traces sharp outlines of Santa Catalina Island across a sea of burnished gold. At night the thousands of city lights show starry heavens below that almost rival those above, and many a sunrise and sunset paints lavishly the great cloud ocean that frequently bathes the mountain sides.

No mountains could be more generous of their treasures than the Sierra Madres. A thousand cool canyons lead as many easy trails

thrusts out a jagged shoulder, over which the sure-footed climb, sometimes roped together in genuine Alpine fashion, for such a feast of grandeur as is served only where Sierra summits are bathed in California sunlight.

And on goes the care-free trail, down past Colby Springs and into a wilderness of mountains beyond the Big Tejuja, or up to the divide where three trails give the choice between Barley and Pine Flats on the left, the West Fork of the San Gabriel at the center, or Mounts Lowe and Wilson at the right.

And yet the Arroyo Seco, with variations, can be repeated over and over again, though farther from Pasadena. The San Gabriel River, with its different forks, can keep the traveler busy for weeks and months, and always on new trails. Given two good legs, a pack burro, a roll of blankets, a few nourishing articles of food, and, if you like, a rod and gun, and the camper may roam at will, all

### On the Trail to Mt. Wilson

coax sleep too deep even for pleasant dreams.

And for the less hardy, there is the comfortable mountain camp. In nearly all of the larger canyons there are well-conducted mountain resorts, supplied with floored tents and cottages, offering the choice between wholesome table board at the camp hotel, and family housekeeping with a complete equipment of camp furniture, and provisions supplied from the camp stores at prices that make a family outing in the mountains almost as cheap as living at home. The camps nearer Pasadena, Switzer's and Oak Wilde, in the Arroyo Seco; Orchard on the Mount Wilson trail, and Hoegee's and Sturtevant's in the Little Santa Anita are typical of a score of resorts sprinkled all along the range, some of them reached by stage.

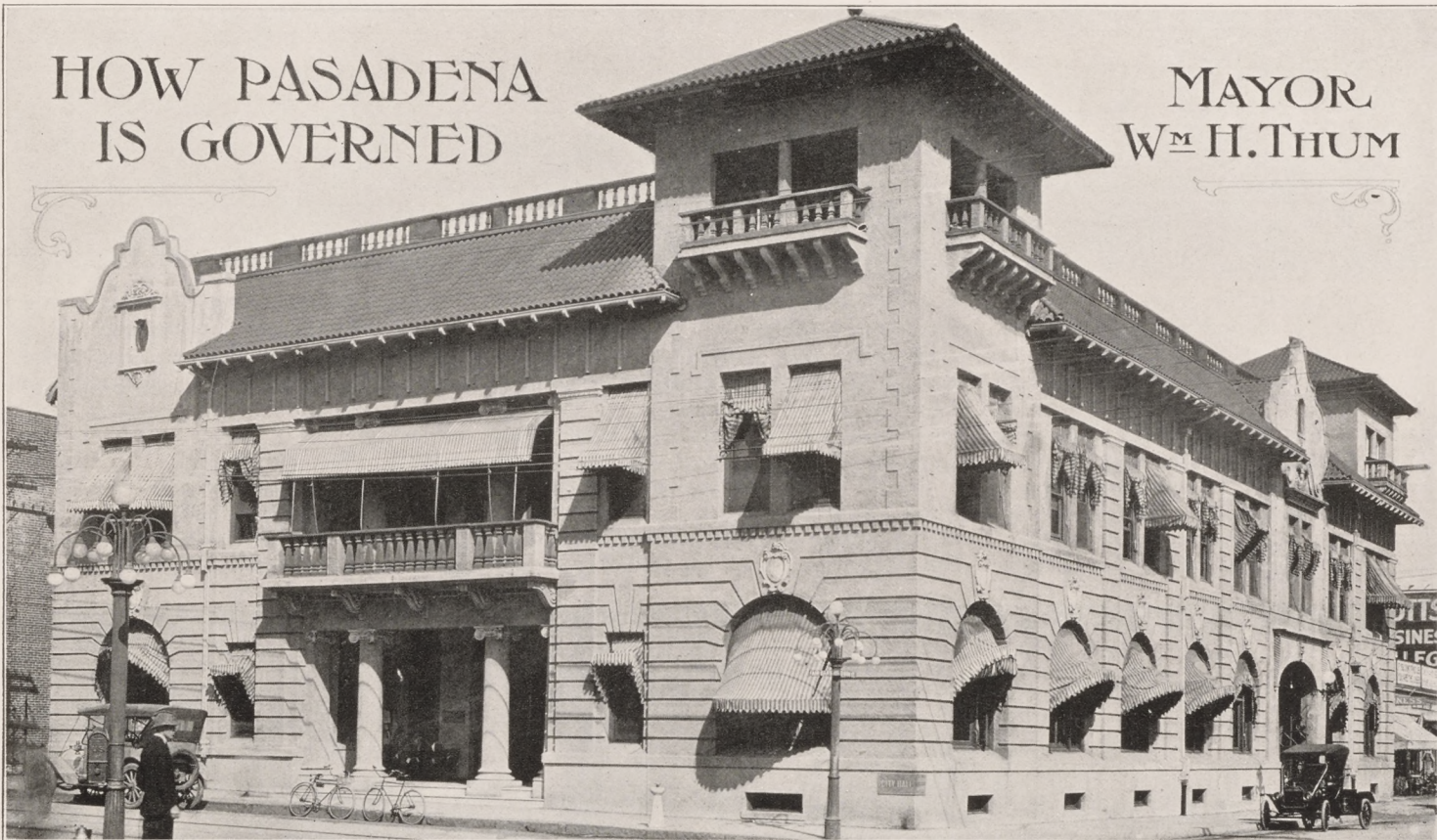
The Sierra Madres will come into their own. They can wait a few seasons while the increasing company of campers spread the big news out across the valleys. The average Californian knows dividends from deficits. He is watching his friend who comes down the mountain with a record-breaking lung capacity, a stride made of spring steel, and an enthusiasm like dawn. Tomorrow he will buy a knapsack. Then he, too, will bring home hardened muscles and steady nerves, and will be chanting over, after old John Muir, the veteran California mountaineer:

"Oh, these vast, calm, measureless mountain days, inciting at once to work and rest! Days in whose light everything seems equally divine. Nevermore, however weary, should one faint by the way who gains the blessings of one mountain day; whatever his fate, long life, short life, stormy or calm, he is rich forever."



## HOW PASADENA IS GOVERNED

MAYOR  
W<sup>M</sup> H. THUM



**L**AWS of Pasadena are made, and taxes levied and collected by a council of seven. The mayor may take part in the deliberations of the council meetings. The park, police and fire departments are controlled and managed by a board of five members of whom the mayor is chairman. The library, the health department and the water department, each is controlled and managed by a similar board. The city clerk and the city treasurer hold elective offices, while the auditor, city attorney, city engineer, superintendent of streets, building, plumbing and electrical inspectors, the managers of the electric light, the water, the efficiency and other departments are all appointive.

The mayor holds office for two years. His duties require him to keep a watch on the city for the council. He is expected to see that every official does his duty, that the city's accounts are properly kept, and that the citizens receive full value for taxes levied. Inefficiency or irregularity anywhere, as well as all other questions relating to improvement in the service rendered by city employees, are brought to the attention of the council by the mayor. One of the duties of the mayor is to see that the laws are enforced, and he finds

this a perplexing problem. As a matter of practice, however, many other duties devolve upon the mayor, one of his chief duties being to keep the people informed regarding their local public affairs.

At a recent election the city adopted the commission form of government. After May 1st, 1913, five commissioners elected at large at a salary of \$3,000 each, will both make and execute the laws. I feel confident that if the citizens exercise due care in selecting commissioners our government will improve greatly.

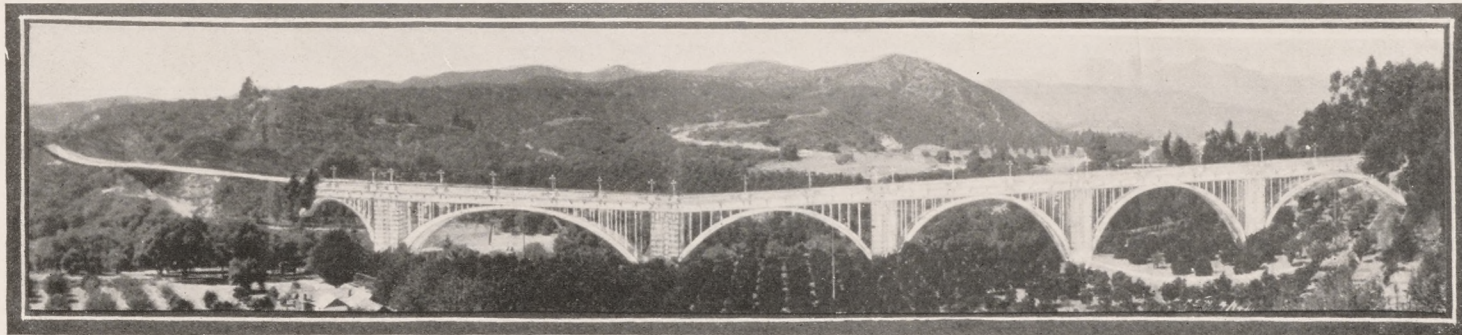
This city, like most other American cities, is in need of officials of training and experience, and the commission form of government is apt to develop such officials in time. Public service, when properly understood, is a difficult profession, but is worthy any man's time, who is, by nature, fitted for it. From the high school on, our educational institutions should initiate and develop special courses in public service. Like the engineer and other professional men the young man selecting the field of public service should have access to school courses that will fit him for his work.

Pasadena is making a fairly successful effort to be clean and healthful. The city has just launched out on its municipal ownership of water. The water is most excellent in quality. Now that the city owns the water plants, the

distributing system is being improved along the best lines, and an additional supply of water will, no doubt, be provided for the future. The water rates are reasonable, being 90 cents for the first 500 cubic feet and 10 cents for every 100 cubic feet in addition.

We also have our own electric light plant, which is in excellent condition and furnishes commercial light for ordinary lighting purposes at 5 cents a K.W. hour with a minimum charge of 75 cents a month. The city is operating a municipal farm that is a source of some profit at present, and it will, doubtless, continue to improve from year to year.

A great deal of money is expended on our streets both in cleaning and construction, and these streets are the source of one of the comforts of life enjoyed in Pasadena. The fire department seems adequate, our fire loss being exceedingly low for many years. The police department is a clean little organization. Our parks are well kept. The administration and the people are making determined efforts to acquire a natural park of more than 900 acres. As a city government, that of Pasadena has always compared favorably with that of other cities of its class. Pasadena has many natural attractions as a place of residence, and I do not believe the city government has ever detracted from it as a city of homes.



New Concrete Bridge Over Arroyo Seco, to Cost \$225,000



# WRITES LEGAL TEXT UNDER SUNNY SKIES

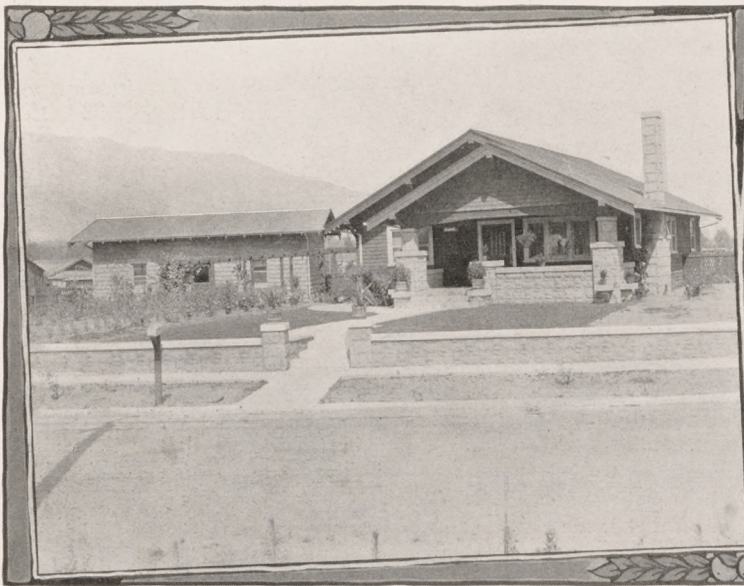
By J. K. HUSTON, LL.B.

PASADENA is a haven for all—not only those of affluence and wealth, those who have leisure hours or those who come to pass a fleeting season viewing the beauty spot that Nature has made of this the Crown of the Valley. Pasadena is a haven for workers, as well; for workers in the arts and literary fields who seek the smiling skies, balmy air, wealth of flowers and singing birds. Pasadena today harbors and is honored by the permanent citizenship of one of the most noted writers of legal texts the country has produced—and so modestly does he live and enjoy the

all his legal work and writing, drawing inspiration from one of the finest panoramic views of mountains and vales to be found anywhere in the world.

James M. Kerr came to California more than eleven years ago from New York City, where he had practiced law successfully in the State and Federal courts for about fifteen years, much of the time as the associate of Waldo G. Morse, then and now of 10 Wall Street. He was at the time also well known as the author of many standard law books. Soon after his arrival in California a San

written, since coming to California, "Nevada Notes of Cases," prepared three volumes of "Mining and Water Cases Annotated," which are being brought out by a Chicago house, and covering the topics of irrigation, drainage, reclamation, mining, oil, gas and kindred subjects, all of which are of peculiarly western interest in their nature. He has just published a classic on "Criminal Law," in three volumes of more than 1000 pages each, brought out jointly by a San Francisco house and a New York house, which is said to be having an immense sale for a work of that character.



"Kerowe" Home and Library Building of J. M. Kerr



Interior of Library Building

benefits and beauties of this city that few people within her borders know him, or of him; while his works are found on the shelves of every law library of any consequence in the country. This veritable legal bookworm is James M. Kerr, who resides in a very pretty bungalow, "Kerowe," at 1840 Lundy Avenue.

Mr. Kerr went through the trying times of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco in April, 1906, and lost heavily therein. The fire in the Byrne Building, Los Angeles, about two years ago, again endangered Mr. Kerr's library and manuscript. Shortly thereafter he purchased three lots, picturesquely situated, in the northern part of Pasadena, where he built a neat and attractive bungalow of seven rooms and also a large fire-proof library and work room, which are here pictured. He beautified the grounds to a high degree, and here he does

Francisco publisher sought him out and persuaded him to prepare the "Cyclopedic Codes of California," said to be the finest set of law books ever prepared and published on the Pacific Coast, and the equal of any to be found anywhere else, and which have had a larger sale than any other set of law books ever published on this coast, selling as readily in all the Pacific states and territories as in California. Mr. Kerr keeps his Cyclopedic Codes right down to date by issuing a large "Biennial Supplement" immediately after the adjournment of each session of the legislature; two such Supplements have been already issued. He has also prepared and published a set of "Pocket Codes" and the "General Laws" for California, which have been very popular with the profession.

In addition to these works, Mr. Kerr has

He has also prepared and published "The California Cumulative Digest" of the California decisions for the year 1912, brought out quarterly.

Before coming to California Mr. Kerr had written and published fifteen well-known law books, among which was a work on "Real Property" in three volumes, one on "Mortgage Foreclosures" in two volumes, one on "Homicide" in one volume, etc., etc. Since coming to California he has published in all twenty-one volumes of law books, all of which are recognized as standard everywhere. He has established a nation-wide reputation as a careful and pains-taking writer whose work is of uniform excellence, and always above the standard for such work.

Pasadena has reason to be proud of James M. Kerr and his work.



HE artist to whom has been intrusted the photographic work of this edition and to whose ability we are indebted for the beautiful examples of the photographic art scarcely needs an introduction to the readers of The News. Shirley Vance Martin's career as photographer has been unique in its way. Twenty years ago while a broker on the Chicago Board of Trade he took up photography as a diversion, soon becoming one of the most prominent amateurs in Chicago. Devoted to his art he studied



it not only from the artistic standpoint but from that of chemist as well.

Always with a leaning toward portraiture, on coming to California some ten years ago he took photographing at his Altadena bungalow and soon found himself with more studio than home. From the start his Pasadena career has been successful. Mr. Martin's work bears the mark of the true artist. Versatile in his style he is sure to select with unerring instinct the best in his subject, be it landscape or man, a beautiful woman or dimpled child.



POLO  
THE MOST  
EXCELLENT  
SPORT IN  
THE WORLD



By  
Dr. Z. T.  
Malaby

**W**EBSTER defines polo as: "A game of ball with the players, usually four on a side, on horseback." One might imagine from this simple definition that polo was a new game of little importance, tame, almost lifeless and quite ordinary; played by anyone who cannot ride a horse faster than a walk, and score goal after goal, as one would drive a tennis ball over a net at the first lesson, or disfigure the turf in the vicinity of a golf ball, with a chesty attitude, after the third attempt.

It is played by hitting a ball, which requires the coordination of hand and eye, as in golf, tennis or baseball. Since the players are mounted it requires splendid horsemanship. More, like all games played by teams, it is constantly calling for strategy, generalship and discipline. It requires a quick, accurate eye as well as perfect riding.

The pony is rated as 70 and the player as 30, hence the importance of being well mounted in tournament games. We have decided the qualities necessary for the player; let us analyze the requirements of the mount when so

when the umpire throws in the ball, and blows his sharp, thrilling whistle, announcing the beginning of play. His legs are sleek and thin, like a deer, displaying numerous tendons, which mark his blue-blooded breeding and wonderful speed. Polo ponies frequently sell for prices ranging between \$3000 and \$4000. Intelligence, temperament and speed are his principal assets.

Now that racing is fast becoming a game of the past, I believe the breeding farms of America will devote their attention to the raising of polo ponies. Here in California, where



ON THE POLO GROUNDS AT PASADENA

To the contrary, polo is the oldest game in the world, and the best. In reading a volume on "The Wisdom of the East," being selections from the classic poets of China, I find the name of Ming Huang, A. D. 685, one of the greatest emperors who has ever ruled the T'ang dynasty, and is described as "an artist stified in ceremony, poet and sportsman, mystic and man of the world, a great polo player, and a passionate lover." Quoting from the Rubaiyat, Hafiz in praise of the Shah, said, "May the ball of the heavens be forever in the crook of thy polo stick, and the whole world be a playing ground unto thee."

There are three things which will attract a crowd and make a spectacle. Speed, skill and the element of danger. In polo, as in no other game, we have all three. Davis says that it has the intensity of football and even a larger element of danger. It has the speed of racing.

much more is expected of the horse than of the rider.

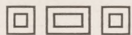
Someone has said that the man who does not love a good horse is not pure in heart. The polo pony must be under fifteen hands high and should weigh about 1000 pounds. He has a special conformation or type all his own. He must be blocky and close coupled to carry his rider amidships, so to speak, thus equalizing the weight carried between his front and hind quarters, which are large bundles of powerful, quick acting muscles, to aid him in getting away rapidly, stopping and turning on a Navajo Indian blanket when going at top speed. His chest is as large and thick as the ancient Arab chariot steeds, thus giving him wonderful lung capacity, and a heart with the courage of a lion. His neck is rather long and graceful, with a clean-cut, intelligent head, containing bright eyes, which dance and sparkle

we have such famous studs as the Baldwin, Hagan, Foster and many others, the Golden State should become the home of the polo pony.

Southern California, owing to her equable climate, is the ideal place for polo and is the only country where the game is played all the year. The ponies and players are never depressed from the summer's heat and we have no winter. The large turf fields, 450 feet wide and 900 feet long, are ever green.

The Pasadena Polo Club has the largest membership, but one, in America, and play is continued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Tournament of Roses Park, throughout the year. The annual tournament is held in February, when teams from England, Hawaii, Canada, Mexico, the eastern states, Portland, Coronado, Santa Barbara, San Francisco and Riverside and other places participate.

First-Class : Home-Like : Family Hotel



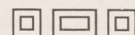
Fine Mountain View . . Ideal Location

Comfort Villa

CORNER

NORTH LOS ROBLES and VILLA

Handsome Rooms . . . Private Baths



Sunny Verandas . . . Pasadena, Cal.





A HOGAN BUNGALOW IN OAK KNOLL



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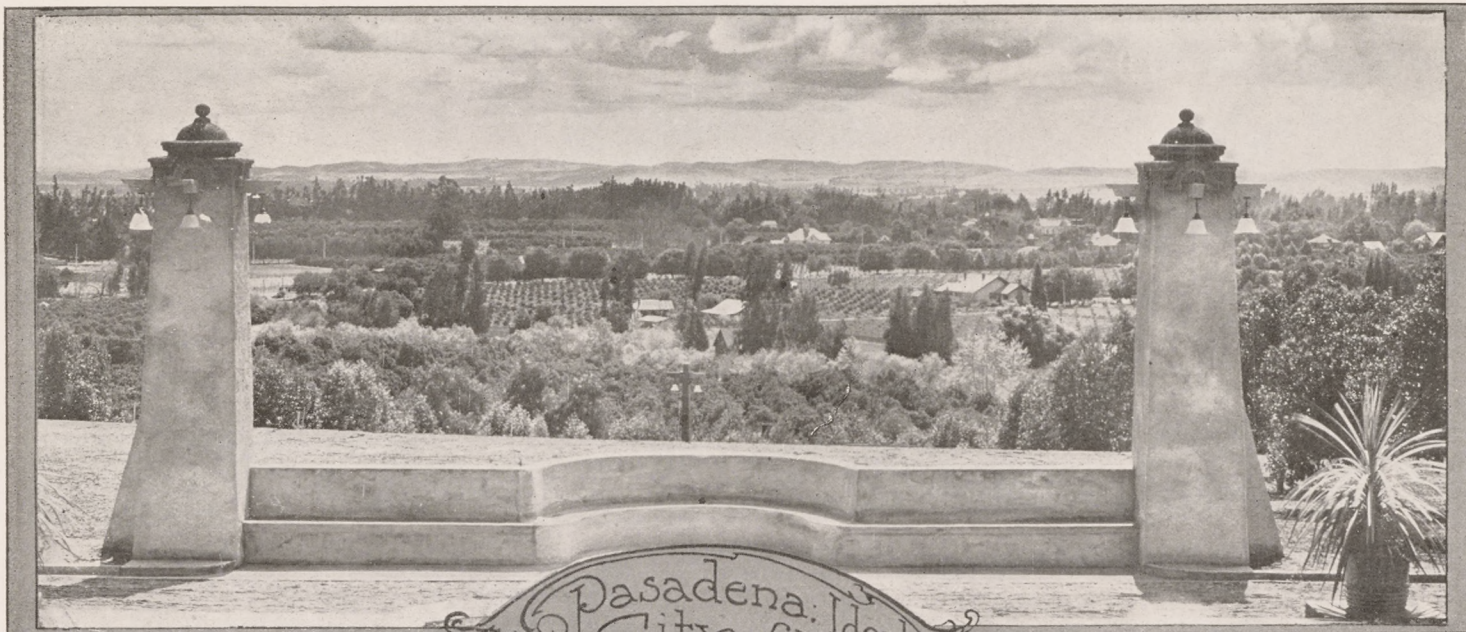
Loans

Members of  
Pasadena Realty Board



Beautiful Altadena Country Club Park  
A HOGAN SUBDIVISION IN THE FOOTHILLS OF ALTADENA





H

AVING known many cities, in this country and abroad, I find myself wondering if my impressions of Pasadena are the reflex of a personal prejudice that inspires to the superlative, or the sober judgment of one who while not pretending to be a connoisseur in municipalities at least recognizes the type to avoid. The single parallel that recurs to me as remotely suggesting Pasadena in an educational and home-beautiful sort of way, is Evanston, twelve miles north of Chicago. There are a few months in the year when that classic suburb with its well-kept streets, its parkways and its avenues of umbrageous trees approximates in beauty the Crown City, but when I think of the other eight months the vision fades. Here, the streets are always invitingly attractive, the air deliciously pure and fresh, the flowers in blossom, the trees garbed in green. A bit dusty, perhaps, just before the first rains softly fall, but only with the well-bred dust such as settles on the brown holland in the drawing room when the family is away at the seashore for the season. A whisk of the freshening rain and, lo, a miracle!

I have watched Pasadena unfold, emerge,

sense of satisfaction, a complacency, that has, I dare say, a suggestion of smugness in the purview. Not that it obtrudes or is in anywise obnoxious. The smugness is impalpable; when you look for it, behold, it has disappeared!



Elks' Club Building

Still we are a bit Pharisaical in congratulating ourselves that we not as other cities are, and it is in no sense to our discredit. We own to a taste for the aesthetic, frown on billboards, shun saloons, prefer fountains to factories, churches to chimneys, school houses to stock exchanges, polo to prize-fights, and as for automobiles we revel in them. Not that we have undue wealth here; there are thousands of small homes, not many that are unattractive, and not a few that are as stately and as imposingly beautiful as the palace Coleridge saw in his vision of Xanadu.

In so many cities where commerce holds sway there is an atmosphere of haste pertaining to everything that is begun and carried to completion and which seems never wholly to disappear. The residences partake of the feeling of unrest; they are built to sell and the first buyer is ever moving out to give place to the second he, in turn, to the third. Not so in Pasadena. Our houses are genuine homes; they rise gradually, they are fashioned with loving care, they are built to live in, to hold

ones lares and penates for ever and a day. From all quarters of the country have come men who have gained fame in the national forum, who have served their country in the highest places, who have been captains of industry, masters in their profession, leaders of finance, to find here that serenity of mind denied them in the stress of life, to enjoy to the full the God-given climate, the absence of sordid associations, the surcease from carking business cares. Yet this is not to say we live in the past and move in somnolent measures. Far from it. There is a lilt here to life. It is reflected in the gayety of the youth, the hopefulness of the adult, the serenity of the aged. Dr. Johnson would have found in this spot his ideal Happy Valley background for Rasselas, which restless prince never would have traveled far from its borders.

Pasadena's future lies wholly in one direction—home expansion. It should dismiss all ambition to grow commercially—that would be ruination. Its charm to the man of means seeking an ideal location for the years of leisure remaining to him, following a life of business or professional activity, is in the freedom from sordid surroundings, the substitution of beauty for utility, parks for grosser pleas-



Typical Pasadena Residence

perhaps, is a better term, for more than a decade. Its sub-title of Crown City of the San Gabriel Valley is no misnomer. From its commanding site at the base of the Sierra Madre foothills it smiles benignly across the intervening space to the Puente Hills with a gentle



Garfield Grade School

ures and shrub, tree and flower for electric signs. As a fit concomitant of the home there must be educational advantages and here, too, we are striving to excel. In our public school system, in our renowned Throop Institute, the best standards are upheld. Here, in time, will





View on Colorado Street

Bit of Raymond Avenue

develop a great educational center as the reputation of the city of ideal homes enhances and the world's choicest souls gather here for mental and spiritual uplift.

I look for a city of 50,000 in population within the next ten years whose demands will be reflected all about them. In well-paved streets, of spotless exterior, lined with beautiful shade trees, forming the outer guard to velvety lawns of wonderful greenness. Uncouth noises of shrieking auto siren or ribald motorcycles shall be unknown—a death penalty is the only adequate punishment for their perpetrators—and as for smoking chimneys life

imprisonment should lurk in the background as a menace to anybody who dared to commit such nuisance. The intellect of the country will naturally gravitate to this Happy Valley here to give of their best to our youth. Our sons will develop muscle and brain in fine balance and clean limbed and clean minded will prove a crown of glory to their sires. Our daughters will expand under these generous skies as nowhere else and tall and lithe, deep-bosomed and sun-tinted be models of beauty for the colony of painters that shall find this a Paradise.

Is this a dream? Not a bit of it! Already,

Pasadena is the finished product so far as American residence cities are concerned, but as yet we only approximate our ideals. We shall see the Arroyo Seco rimmed with villas, and its boulevarded esplanade for miles a vision of loveliness; Oak Knoll region a vista of architectural delights and ravishing scenery; far-famed Orange Grove avenue the toast of crowned heads and ever and always the glorious foothills of the Sierra Madre range against which, as a background, these man-accented beauties will stand out as cut cameos on nature's matrix. Pasadena and Paradise are only a few letters apart.



B. O. KENDALL COMPANY BUILDING





## REAL ESTATE IN PASADENA

By LLOYD R. MACY



IT is axiomatic that conditions which tend to make a locality popular and populous also tend to an increase and maintenance of realty values. Perhaps no other location contains more ideal conditions than Pasadena. The beauty of its location, the ideal climate, its miles of paved, well lighted streets; its modern school buildings, public parks, play grounds, and buildings; its thriving business center and handsome residential sections. It make for a thriving, prosperous community.

In 1874 these conditions did not exist and land was valued in acreage and large tracts. The early settlers applied themselves to the setting out and culture of orange groves and vineyards but the steady increase of newcomers soon necessitated the laying out of a city and it is due largely to the enterprise, activity, earnestness, and enthusiasm of its early founders and the extension to Pasadena of the Southern Railroad of California, now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, that Pasadena has been placed among the suburban and residential cities of the State.

These activities and the opening of the railroad gave Pasadena real estate values a sudden impetus and in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 land values in many instances became fictitious, but time with its attending improvements has proved that in every instance

these values have been realized and even the most optimistic hopes of early investors have come true; not suddenly but by a steady, healthy, natural growth. We have seen values on our main business streets advance from \$50 a front foot to \$1000, and although Pasadena is a residential suburb our business properties will certainly maintain their present values and it is fair to assume they will increase in value. Values have not only been enhanced and upheld in business properties, but also in residential properties, and Pasadena residence property contrary to the experience of many other properties which have come upon the market by reason of change of owners' plans have been sold at a profit. Lots on our most highly improved resident streets which were held at from \$15 to \$20 a front foot may now be obtained for from \$150 to \$200 per foot.

A number of small inexpensive resident tracts have been exploited and all these have found a ready market and were quickly and substantially improved by the purchasers of the lots.

In 1906 was placed upon the market a residential park property which was laid out in winding streets and in building sites irregular in size and shape and relatively high building restrictions were placed upon the property.

This undertaking was unique in its character, being one of the choicest of its kind attempted in the State. The property found a ready market and the demand for building sites of a similar character was so great that over 100 acres has been added to the original tract. The value of this property has been steadily increasing, and the present building improvements now in the property amount to more than \$2,000,000. Although the management has never encouraged the purchase of it by speculators and has expected its owners to improve the same for home sites, etc., still in the few instances that properties have been resold they have proved good investments for their original owners.

Pasadena's population has increased so rapidly and so steadily that the demand for real estate has been maintained and without the added incentive of the opening of the Panama Canal and the expositions of 1915, realty men in this community have no doubt that the demand will increase and high class properties become more scarce and more valuable. With the prospect of the opening of the canal and the inducement for tourists to visit the expositions we believe that the appreciation of Pasadena will reflect materially upon land values and it would not be unreasonable to expect a material advance in realty values.



## THE BANKS OF PASADENA

By C. J. HALL



PROBABLY no one line of business so surely indicates the growth and prosperity of a community as does that of banking.

The first bank organized in Pasadena was the First National Bank early in 1886, followed later by the San Gabriel Valley Bank, recently merged with the Union National Bank and Union Trust & Savings Bank of Pasadena. Others followed as the business requirements of the community arose. Mr. P. M. Green, president of the First National Bank, and Mr. Frank C. Bolt, for many years president of the San Gabriel Valley Bank, handled these institutions in the pioneer stage of Pasadena and much credit is due these gentlemen for the upbuilding of this city and its vicinity.

Few people realize the risks undertaken by banks in the pioneer days and while there were few losses here, we must not forget that in many other places less favored, heavy losses resulted to the banks through the failure of the visions of the promoters to materialize.

Passing the early days with their successes and vicissitudes, we find that in June, 1908, the ten national and savings banks of this city showed total deposits of \$6,950,768. In 1909 the total had increased to \$9,190,008. One year later

they were \$9,805,032. In 1911 they had increased to \$11,369,591, and in June of this year the total deposits of the banks of this city amounted to \$13,262,245. Taking the savings accounts separately, as these more than the commercial accounts tend to show the prosperity of the average citizen, in 1908 the aggregate was \$3,066,003. In 1909, \$3,596,416; in 1910, \$4,130,040; in 1911, \$4,627,184, and on the first of July, 1912, the total was \$5,888,158. In other words, in five years the savings bank depositors have been able to lay aside nearly \$3,000,000.

Pasadena Banks—National Bank of Commerce, Pasadena National Bank, Security National Bank, First National Bank, Crown City National Bank, Union National Bank, Crown City Savings & Trust Co., Pasadena Savings & Trust Co., Union Trust & Savings Bank, Citizens Savings Bank.

Pasadena has long been known as a tourist city and few people are aware of the large increase in the number of citizens who make this their home not only in the winter but throughout the whole year.

Merchants no longer complain of the dull summer months, but their prosperity continues for twelve months in the year. This is per-

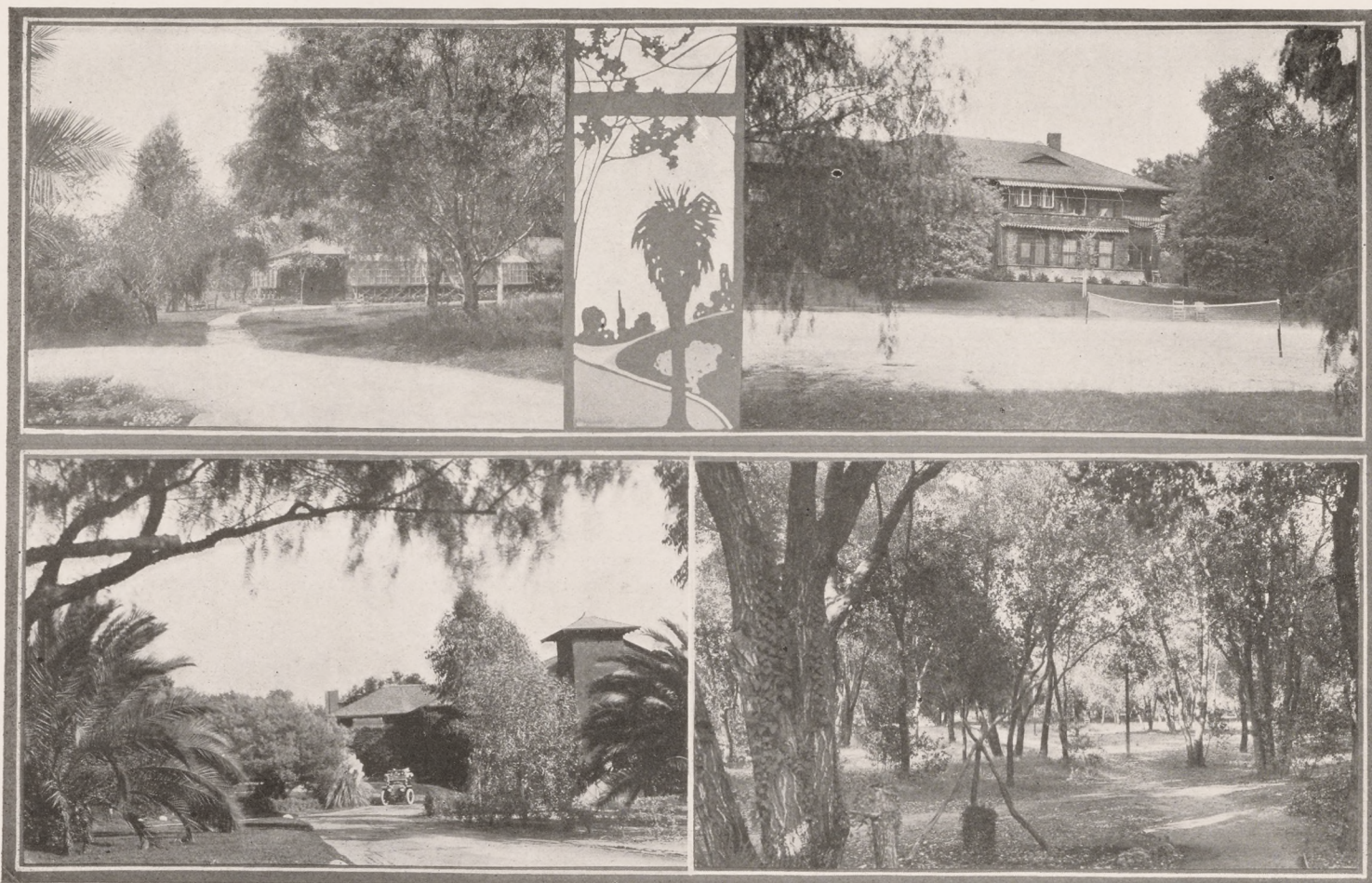
haps best proved by the tabulation of the clearings as reported by the manager of the clearing house, Mr. J. H. Booge, by months for the years, 1910-11-12:

	1910	1911	1912
Jan. ...	\$3,415,481.69	\$3,549,690.47	\$4,283,290.06
Feb. ....	3,357,183.42	3,002,761.02	3,341,912.31
March .	4,407,809.91	3,905,960.45	3,515,886.31
April ..	3,966,475.11	3,760,402.57	3,670,228.43
May ...	3,845,032.25	3,778,985.18	3,935,882.33
June ...	3,592,812.54	3,593,349.29	4,149,918.17
July ...	2,905,041.81	3,523,529.73	3,713,774.90
Aug. ...	2,653,476.65	3,045,196.63	3,386,739.68
Sept. ..	2,542,000.63	3,122,035.70	3,538,201.96
Oct. ...	3,266,742.41	3,057,137.15	4,324,078.31
Nov. ...	3,145,973.56	3,501,795.38	4,954,718.14
Dec. ...	3,472,288.92	3,767,056.73	4,539,272.13
Total	\$40,570,318.90	\$41,607,900.30	\$47,353,902.63

It will be noticed that the increase for 1912 over the figures of 1911 are approximately \$5,700,000, certainly a gratifying condition.

In conclusion, the strong reports made by the various banks under the last call and the well-known conservative lines of the management of these institutions further prove the sound and substantial state of business conditions in Pasadena and vicinity.





Cottage with Glass Enclosed Corridors  
Entrance to Grounds

Tennis Court and Building for Convalescents  
Las Encinas Park

In truth it may be said that there are so many beautiful and attractive places in and about Pasadena that even the older residents are not familiar with them all. Without question one of the most, if not the most unique and interesting, is Las Encinas. The name implies Grove of Oaks, so one may well understand the rustic beauty with which nature has endowed this most glorious of locations. Not only has nature in all its glory favored this particular spot, so conveniently situated to Pasadena, lying as it does one quarter of a mile south of Colorado Street between San Gabriel Boulevard and Monte Vista Avenue, but man has added to the benefit of the appreciative public by erecting thereon what may in reality be termed a family hotel or resthaven, consisting of a main building with numerous artistic and classic bungalows scattered about the premises; this building with its various bungalows all so built that every room is an outside room with abundance of air and sunshine and with every modern convenience.

The dream of independence comes often to the slaves of the city when they visit Las Encinas and realize the many advantages to be obtained by a residence of greater or less duration in this most enchanting spot, where one has at one's disposal in the way of amusements lawn tennis and croquet courts, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, a well equipped gymnasium and glorious country walks with the most delightful view of the mountains always within ones range. When one returns from this daily exercise there is also at one's convenience and disposal something unusual but of material advantage, namely, a thoroughly equipped bath

## Las Encinas

### AN ENCHANTING SPOT

department with skilled masseur and masseuse in attendance.

Having enjoyed the advantages of the above named privileges, one may readily understand the heartiness of appetite with which one looks forward to the three periods of the day when Miss Emma Lerch has the opportunity of displaying her exceptional skill as a dietitian and physiologist of nutrition, for rarely if ever does the occasion arise when even the slightest exception or objection can justly be entered as regards the table. We feel fully justified in making the statement that nowhere in California can such perfection be found in the culinary department of any institution.

It is to be hoped that the easterners who flock to Southern California in the winter will give just consideration to the object for which most of them through their visits favor this sunny clime, namely, that of rest, recreation and recuperation.

The personal conception of those three particular objects varies in accordance with the individual, therefore should be sought under the guidance of one thoroughly competent to guide, and here again Las Encinas has been most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Stephen Smith as medical director, a man

possessing rare knowledge ripened by professional skill and vast experience and with exceptional executive ability, which assures for the fortunate guests of Las Encinas success in gaining what they sought, namely, pleasure, rest and the full enjoyment of health, which in its fullest degree is impossible of attainment in the fashionable hotels of the city. To help the city dweller choose intelligently and make the right start it might not be amiss to quote from Hilaire Belloc. In speaking of rest he says, "a man may deny himself any other voluptuousness but not rest. He may forego wine or flesh or anything of the body, or music or disputation or anything of mind, or love itself, or even companionship, but not rest, for if he denies himself this, he wastes himself and is himself no longer." The rest, therefore, is a necessary intermittent which we must have both for soul and body and is the only necessity inherent to both those two so long as those two are bound together in the matter and net of this world.

It therefore gives an appreciative guest of Las Encinas an opportunity to say to those of you from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south who come to California as I did in search of health and amusement, but found the facilities in their perfection only after having located Las Encinas, and now, happily, enjoy the sought for results to the full, to not leave Southern California without at least paying a visit to Las Encinas, the beauty spot of the southland.

Time and space do not permit of a detailed description of the hygienic dairy herds, sanitary poultry farm, modern garage and many other advantages that here might be enumerated.





PICTURESQUE CORNERS IN BUSCH'S FAMOUS SUNKEN GARDENS OF PASADENA



# THE BINDERHEIM STUDIOS

**WORKERS  
IN THE  
DECORATIVE ARTS**









**IMPORTERS  
OF STUFFS  
AND ART OBJECTS**





- 1 HAND-WOVEN AUBUSSON RUGS  
IN LOUIS XVI. PERIOD
- 2 EXTERIOR VIEW OF  
THE BINDERHEIM STUDIOS  
SHOWROOMS  
WORKSHOPS IN REAR BUILDING
- 3 HAND-CARVED BRACKETS  
HENRY IV. PERIOD

PASADENA

THE INCORPORATORS OF THESE STUDIOS ARE  
**WORKERS IN THE DECORATIVE ARTS**  
IMPORTERS OF EXCLUSIVE STUFFS AND ART OBJECTS  
REPRODUCERS OF RECOGNIZED AND AUTHENTIC SUBJECTS IN ALL THE HISTORIC  
PERIODS FOR THE HOME AND GARDEN

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF THE INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED AT THE STUDIOS  
MURAL DECORATIONS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES  
DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY STUFFS FOR WALLS, HANGINGS AND FURNITURE  
SPECIAL RUGS, ORIENTAL AND HAND TUFTED  
ANTIQUE SPANISH LEATHER TOOLED AND ILLUMINATED WALL PAPERS  
SPECIAL FURNITURE AND WOODWORK  
INLAID FLOORS AND MARQUETRY  
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PLASTER AND COMPOSITION ORNAMENTATION  
SPECIAL LIGHTING FIXTURES  
GARDEN POTTERY, SEATS AND BENCHES  
URNS AND VASES FOR THE HOME AND GARDEN  
TERRA COTTA, FAIENCE AND DELLA ROBBIA TILES  
TILE AND GLASS MOSAICS  
LEADED GLASS, ANTIQUE AND MODERN

- EMPIRE CHAIR IN POWDERED 4  
GOLD, SILK EMBROIDERED SEAT  
AND BACK
- A BIT OF MURAL WORK, BY JOHN 5  
W. F. BINDERHEIM
- ANTIQUE CHAIR IN TOOLED AND 6  
ILLUMINATED LEATHER  
PLATERESQUE PERIOD, SPANISH

41-43 E. GREEN ST.



## CLIMATOLOGY of PASADENA

By EDWIN R. SORVER

Pasadena's climate—one of its chief assets—is due to a nearly perfect combination of physical factors, for it must be remembered that neither mountains alone nor valleys, nor rivers, nor bays furnish the best conditions for the ideal development, apart from each other. So then, this nearly perfect physical conformation of location, temperature, precipitation, humidity, air movement and sunshine, related as they are to each other in Southern California and particularly in the vicinity of Pasadena, is what makes this climate world renowned.

The "Crown of" or "Key to the Valley" as the name Pasadena signifies, was given to it

on account of its commanding position at the west end of the San Gabriel Valley, which runs eastward for approximately twenty-five miles and has an average width of eight miles. It is bounded on the south and west by the Puente, Los Angeles and San Rafael Hills, which separate it from the coastal plain, and on the north by the Sierra Madre mountains, which rise to an altitude of six thousand feet and the source of Pasadena's water supply. The San Gabriel Valley slopes to the southeast from 100 to 200 feet to the mile. This combined with the gravelly formation of the earth structure beneath Pasadena, permits of excellent drainage, so that dampness rising from the

ground is unknown here. This city is twenty-five miles from the Pacific Ocean and has a mean elevation of 850 feet above the sea.

This proximity to the ocean is one of the chief reasons for our equable climate, for as our prevailing winds are from the west, they reach us after having swept over many thousand miles of the Pacific, whose average temperature is 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The Japan Current plays a part in this climatic modification but that part is not predominant.

The desert stretching inland on the opposite side of the Sierra Madre mountains from Pasadena, is another factor in favor of our temperature. This interior country warming



View Near Headwaters, Eldorado River  
View of Intake on Eldorado River

Showing Part of Construction Work  
on Eldorado Ditch

Panning Gold Near Foot of Eldorado Ditch  
Salmon Lake, 7 Miles North Eldorado Ditch

When the Eldorado ditch of the Alaska Investment and Development Company is completed and water is brought down from the valley from which the ditch takes its name, to Nome, one of the greatest mining undertakings in the rich northern territory will be realized.

The Alaska Investment and Development Company is practically a home institution, as hundreds of its stockholders are residents of Pasadena, and all are interested in the great undertaking under way in the far northland. One hundred persons, the majority of whom are from Pasadena, have been working for the company on the canal in the last summer, and all have returned filled with confidence that their dream of wealth will prove a reality when the giant project of the company is finished and water for hydraulic mining is available in the rich Nome region.

Reports of the government state that the richest placer mining projects in Alaska are within a radius of ten miles of Nome on the Seward peninsula and it will be through this territory that the ditch will traverse. When finished the canal will be thirty-two miles in length and the project is practically finished.

The Alaska Investment and Development Company owns rights in the Eldorado Valley. A. H. Moore of Pasadena, president, with

headquarters at Nome, obtained the valuable grants from the government and assigned them over to the company. The water right is located at the junction of the Eldorado river and Venetia creek and measures 8000 miner's inches. The ditch is aimed to carry four thousand miner's inches, more than enough to carry out the great mining projects that are planned.

It will not be necessary for the company to finish the ditch in order either to use or sell water and at once get returns. The estimated cost of operating the ditch for mining purposes is two cents a miner's inch a day, or \$8000 a season of one hundred days. Figured on the amount that the company can supply a day, or four thousand miner's inches, it will give an income of \$400,000 for a season. Deducting the cost of operating expenses there would be \$392,000 to be paid in dividends or nearly eight per cent on the capitalization of \$5,000,000. As only \$200,000 is required to place the project on a paying basis, the dividends should be enormous considering the investment.

The men at the head of the Alaska Investment and Development Company possess the confidence of the stockholders. One of the strongest evidences of the success of the great undertaking now under way is that the hundreds of stockholders who have worked on the ditch are all enthusiastic over the project and

have faith in the officers. Most of them took stock in the company instead of money for their work.

Along the company's right of way, workmen have panned pay dirt yielding from one to five dollars a yard. With the great volume of water at its command the company will be able to wash a gross amount of more than \$100,000 a day.

H. M. Love, the civil engineer, employed by the company to report on the Eldorado ditch, as to the amount of water that can be obtained, says in his report that he worked on the preliminary surveys in 1905 and 1906 and that he measured the volume of water in the intake several times and that the lowest amount was in August of 1905 when there were 4200 miner's inches. He further declared that in ordinary circumstances there would be at least 7,000 inches.

The company owns its own schooner, a staunch gasoline launch for carrying passengers, a score of teams and wagons and other equipment. While the main offices of the company are now located at Port Townsend, Washington, it is the intention of the company to transfer them to Pasadena.

S. A. Kitchener is the resident manager and a member of the advisory board. He has offices at 610-611 Chamber of Commerce.



## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

up as it does each day, produces a powerful draft, drawing in the cool sea air which tempers the atmosphere during the day, and at night, as the desert cools off rapidly, we have the cool gentle breeze blowing back toward the ocean. It is these great and regular air movements, that are kept from becoming too strong by the mountains, that equalizes the temperature, for invariably upon reaching the maximum or minimum, which is rarely even uncomfortable, it stays at the extreme but a very short time, quickly moderating toward the delightful mean.

Seasons here are known more as the "rainy season" (winter) and the "dry season" (summer), than "winter" and "summer" as commonly used in the eastern states. The "rainy season" is from November to April, when practically all of the rain for the year falls. It must not be inferred, however, that in this time there are continuous rains, for the records show that we have on an average of only 33 rainy days a year, which are distributed throughout the season as follows: September one, October two, November three, December four, January six, February five, March eight, April three, and May one. The average seasonal rainfall, covering a period

of thirty seasons, is 20.26 inches. Expressed in inches the average monthly rainfall occurs as follows: July, .04; August, .07; September, .22; October, .92; November, 1.71; December, 3.0; January, 4.06; February, 3.67; March, 4.56; April, 1.18; May, .74; June, .09.

The temperature varies quite regularly from month to month, as will be seen by the following table which has been taken from records made in the last quarter of a century; latterly by the U. S. Weather Bureau station at Pasadena. The average monthly maximum, the average monthly minimum and the average monthly mean temperature are as follows:

	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Monthly
January .....	65	41	53
February .....	65	40	52
March .....	66	43	54
April .....	71	46	58
May .....	75	48	61
June .....	79	51	65
July .....	86	55	70
August .....	88	55	71
September .....	85	53	69
October .....	79	47	63
November .....	73	44	59
December .....	66	41	54

Closely associated with temperature as regards personal comfort, is the dryness of air or lack of humidity. Pasadena's humidity is exceptionally low, and invariably as the temperature rises the humidity percentage decreases correspondingly fast. Wherefore 90 degrees here and 90 degrees on the Atlantic coast are vastly different. This accounts for heat prostrations being unknown in Pasadena. It is a common occurrence when the temperature in the Crown City is 80 or 85 degrees for the humidity to be 10 or 12 per cent; practically none.

Thunderstorms are practically unknown here except in the high mountains. Pasadena seldom has a low fog. On account of its altitude and distance from the coast they rarely reach it. Eight possibly a year, would cover the number of low fogs and these come late at night and disappear early in the morning.

Southern California is known as the "land of sunshine" and this applies particularly to Pasadena, where the percentage of possible sunshine averages 76 per cent. Particular emphasis should be laid on this feature of the climate of Pasadena, for it is especially fortunate in its many, many sunny days.



DR. MARTYN'S SANATORIUM AND PART OF GROUNDS

Encircled by that vast amphitheatre of mountains which aeons ago Titanic forces piled high along our sun-kissed Pacific Coast, and yet overlooking the product of nature in a kindlier mood—fair Pasadena of world-renown—there stands the crystallization of one man's idea to help struggling mankind in its fight against the great white plague.

It is the Martyn Sanatorium.

Reflecting to a great extent the personality of its founder, physician and mentor, Dr. George Martyn, it seeks to give health and strength while robbing the dread malady of its terror, by appealing to the intelligence of the patient, who is thoroughly acquainted with his condition and who is shown how to ameliorate it, thus injecting the necessary element of hope which is so vital. While combating the disease intelligently according to the most advanced laboratory and scientific methods, it appeals to the intelligent and cultured because of the individual care and attention given, thereby eliminating the institutional atmosphere which is so distressing to people who like to feel that their personality is unhampered.

At the Martyn Sanatorium one figuratively and literally lives on the heights, for in the physical and mental uplift of the place kindly Nature seems to clasp once more to her

bosom her children who have strayed into more unnatural methods of living and in the embrace imparts health and strength of soul and body.

What directly appeals to one who must leave home and friends because of this disease?

The answer would surely be a home-like place in beautiful surroundings, with a comprehensive and kindly supervision, an atmosphere of refinement, good wholesome cuisine, intelligent direction as to the quickest permanent cure.

The Martyn Sanatorium embodies all of these, for if one is made physically comfortable and mentally content while accomplishing a cure, there is no more to be desired.

A love of humanity would prompt one to welcome even the hopeless sufferer, but upon mature reflection common sense directs that only those who can be helped to health and strength permanently should be given the chance to embrace this splendid opportunity. In all fairness to the physician this should be so, and Dr. Martyn, realizing conscientiously that it is the greatest injustice to take the hopeless invalid away from home and family, accepts only curable cases.

Often the commercial instinct is allowed to creep into the management of an institu-

tion, but at the Martyn Sanatorium only about twenty patients can be accommodated and the welfare of the individual is paramount. There are moments when every one likes seclusion and as each patient has his own rose-covered bungalow, which is hygienically constructed and comprises all the necessities of modern life, he may rest and commune with Nature while gazing out at the everlasting hills with their changing lights and shadows.

The surrounding country is famous in song and story—awe-inspiring yet gentle. To quote an arresting thought of the great Napoleon, three thousand centuries look down upon these soldiers in the war of extermination, yet may they gaze across orange groves to distant sapphire seas. Every one knows of Pasadena and longs to visit it if such has not already been his privilege. Just four miles distant from the Sanatorium, it is easily accessible, and aside from the beauty of its flower- and mansion-lined streets, the wonder of its canyons, the variety of its roads skirting the hills, it is delightful for the convalescent to visit Mount Lowe, Mount Wilson, the San Gabriel and Canada valleys. The Sanatorium stands on the crest of the hills that enclose Millard's Canyon which is unsurpassably beautiful and is called the "Yosemite" of our mountains.





Along the Arroyo, by Norman St. Clair

Painting by Benjamin C. Brown

Edge of the Arroyo, by Jean Mannheim

## Arroyo Seco Natural Park AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTISTS



IF ASKED what is Pasadena's most beautiful feature, justice would deter one from mention of the climate, unsurpassed, but not a civic property, or the background of high mountains which is shared with other cities of the plain; and while a tribute must be paid to well-kept plots and borders of geranium and roses, even such unity of artificial aspect does not compete with the God-given garden made by the mountain stream along the city's western boundary. As population mounts, and well-paved streets blot out with steady march the golden poppy fields, the city turns with deepening appreciation to this Mecca of the artist, this unrivalled, natural Arroyo Seco park.

It takes a high state of civilization to appreciate a natural parkway. Man in his early stages fells the forests, sets out plants in rows and cuts great gashes in the hills that shelter him. But when self-preservation has been satisfied and there is leisure to sit still and contemplate he sees where he has blundered, and his efforts are devoted to replanting forests and rebuilding more in unison with Nature's plan.

Our modern cities have made much of barren spots by means of landscape gardening; some build long roads to reach what lies at Pasadena's door. Though inaccessible in parts and needing bridle paths and roads, the park today is almost perfect—its sole danger that of thoughtless planting on the borders where the crimson of some outcast cutting of misambrianthum flaunts its high-keyed, foreign language in the face of russet vine and soft brown native grass. Much of the jungle which the boys of twenty years ago remember has been cut away from certain "woodlots." But even oaks and sycamores will grow again when wiser years have planted them upon the northern stretches of this four-mile city park; and Pasadena boys again may study woodcraft in a thousand acres of their native trees.

Meanwhile, the artists have been sketching all the canyon. Here Benjamin Brown has painted many of his finest pictures. One, a view of mountains where the canyon opens, was pos-

sessed and much beloved by former Mayor Earley; and another just from the artist's easel shows the golden light on sycamores that crowd the narrow lower glen.

At one end of the road that skirts the edge the Ludovici family, father and daughters, has lived for years and painted. Miss Alice's fine miniatures and the animal work done by Miss Freda still uphold the standard of their charming studio. Below, upon the terrace road is built the atelier of Kenneth Avery, and lower, that of Angelica Patterson, both painters of

the southern boundary, Miss Maud Daggett, Pasadena's sculptor, works upon her hill, in steadiness advancing to the goal of those who win. Some day, place will be found in the steep, mossy wall for one of her delightful dripping fountains, set in the greenery of this wild park to show the town's appreciation of its own artist's power.

All up and down the windings of the little river-bed Norman St. Clair once wandered sketching; and Detleff Sammann, Mrs. James McBride, Julie Raymond, Nichols, Davies, Charles L. Turner, all the artists who have come to Pasadena have responded to its picturesque appeal. Among photographers who seek bits of landscape for their cameras Miss Margaret Craig has here found pictures and has grasped the possibilities of the great steel-concrete bridge now stepping over orange orchard and Arroyo in huge elliptic arches, which like all good building heightens the attraction of the scene.

More and more are the pleasure-seekers drawn to this corner of the city. For the most part they have viewed it but in passing, rushing across its bridges on trolley or in touring car. But sometimes down the Arroyo's bank under a live oak or a sycamore one comes upon a fellow nature-lover calmly sitting on the ground, watching the color on the distant mountains change and glow, catching the warm scent of the purple sage and noting in a dreamy reverie some stray bee light upon the nearest flower-stalk to ope the tiny blossom's purple door by swinging all his lazy weight upon it while he adds its drop of honey to his store.

Here in this quiet place withdrawn from life's too artificial routine one may, like Antaeus, store up health and strength from contact with his mother earth. Here, for the knowing, fairies dwell beneath thick oaks and in the deep wild grasses, and between the colonnades of eucalyptus trees the poet and the artist may see visions beautiful. The sloping hillsides of this city park make lovely frames for views of distant mountains and the firm walls of its undesecrated garden shall remain in perpetuity a monument to Pasadena's wisdom and discriminating taste.



Photo by Margaret Craig

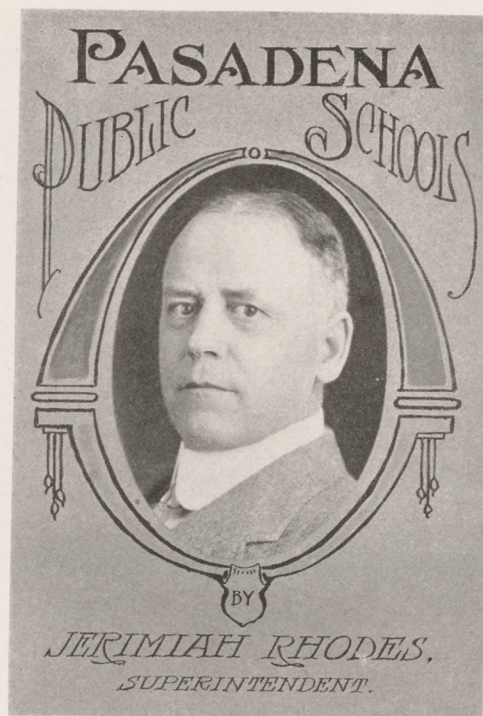
An Arch on New Bridge

the portrait. Often the bank beyond is bristling with the easels of Jean Mannheim's sketching classes near the home and studio of this strong artist whose subtle palette makes, even of the cut in the Arroyo, pictures that will live. A few steps farther is the picturesque, low cottage with delightful chimney and a quaint rabbit sign that marks the home of Ernest Batchelder, maker of charming landscape tiles which bring to the very hearths of Pasadena the beauties of the park in well-applied design. Below the old bridge lie the most luring depths of the Arroyo, where towering bluffs rise and the gorge makes a narrow turn. Here near



PASADENA is an ideal educational center. The city itself, its people, their thought, their aspiration, their opportunity, all conspire to give impetus to educational achievement. In the first place, the interests of the community are simple—no great problems—just a simple ambition to be a community of homes, of churches, of schools. The boast of the people is in these things. Their interests are for culture, their faith is in the usefulness of the genuinely educated citizen. They recognize the importance of climate and scenic beauty and ideal surroundings; but they know that the children are the great asset of the community—the education of the children the great business of the Commonwealth. No other city in California has made so large and so generous a per capita contribution to education as has Pasadena; and no other place in the state has provided so liberally for teachers in proportion to the number of children taught. The school grounds are ample, the buildings modern and well equipped, the teachers thoroughly prepared and genuinely progressive, the parents intelligently interested and the work of the school is intimately related to the life of the community.

On the physical side, the people of Pasadena have provided handsomely for the schools of the city. They have invested in their schools a little more than one and a quarter millions of dollars, distributed approximately as follows: Grounds, \$399,350; buildings, \$916,900; furnishings, \$36,400, and playground apparatus, \$5,000. They have, all-told, eighteen grammar school centers, a fine high school building—now wholly inadequate for our needs, however—and a magnificent group of high school



buildings approaching completion. A large proportion of the school buildings of the city are modern and down-to-date in nearly every particular—well adapted to the needs of the children. It is a frequent comment of visitors to the city that nowhere have they seen more spacious school grounds, better school buildings, or children more ideally cared for than in the public schools of Pasadena. The Board of Education has annually expended large sums of money in providing for the legitimate

and rapid expansion of the school needs, not only in the erection of new plants, but also in the expansion and improvement of the present school buildings and sites. The settled policy of the board is to give to each community a school designed and planned to meet the needs of that particular community. This, it is believed, will give us in the end a unique type of school. In architectural plans and in setting each school will be different from the other schools of the city and at the same time will be in harmony with the complete whole. We are ambitious to have school buildings that will not only be models for the purposes for which they are to be used, but which will also typify the distinctive local sentiment of the neighborhood and of the state. To illustrate—schools of the type of the Thomas Jefferson, the James Madison, the William McKinley, the James A. Garfield, each admirable in itself, and yet differing widely from the others, followed consistently for a period of years would make our city noted for the architectural beauty, variety and symmetry of its school buildings.

One of our great triumphs of the year in school architecture and school improvement is the erection of the group of buildings for the Pasadena high school. On the commodious campus—containing approximately eighteen acres—there is now approaching completion a group of buildings which are representative of the best that is being done anywhere in the United States. Indeed, it is no vain boast to say that Pasadena will have as complete a high school plant as can be found anywhere in America. The buildings are magnificent—magnificent in architecture, design



Administration Building  
Louis Agassiz Building

PASADENA'S NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS  
Laying of Cornerstone

Manual Arts Building  
Jane Addams Building





THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT ORTON SCHOOL

and construction, magnificent in their setting and their harmonious appointments, magnificent too in their symbolism—for there at Rose Villa, fronting Colorado street, one of the great thoroughfares of the city, and commanding a superb view of the mountains, is the realized ideal of an ambitious and enlightened community—a great temple of learning erected by the people in token of their devotion to the cause of popular education.

In the administration of the schools, it has been our ambition to be genuinely conservative and yet at the same time sanely progressive. We believe thoroughly in the idea that the school should relate itself definitely to the life of the community; but we also believe that the life of the community should be in essen-

tial and important respects modified by the distinctive work of the school. Culture, poise, refinement, citizenship—the many phases of real physical, intellectual and moral attainment—are to be developed to the highest degree possible in the community school. The work in public school music has been extended and strengthened until we now have as complete and as capable a department as can be found anywhere in the United States. In the last year our manual-training and household-economy centers have been extended until we now have complete equipment in ten schools. The work in elementary agriculture and school gardening has expanded until now practically every school is giving attention to the scientific and practical development of this

phase of school life. In commercial lines the school has made substantial progress, the latest development being the organization of a complete department of printing. This department has already amply justified its existence through the development of certain practical courses, notably the printing of the high school paper and department bulletins and general instructions to teachers. Playground activities have been widely extended, adequate and suitable apparatus now being found on almost every school ground in the city. The health and development of the children is being more carefully watched and more scientifically promoted than at any time heretofore. We have lately organized in every school a class or classes composed of children

## "Education IS BEING ONTO YOUR JOB"

The truly educated person is one who knows and knows how to use his knowledge to best advantage.

An education is of little value if in the getting of it physical health and moral character are sacrificed.

The Nazarene University is like Mount Zion, "Beautiful for situation." A fifty-acre campus at the northeast of Pasadena, the Washington street car passing along its south side.

It has six departments, namely, Grammar School, Academy, College of Liberal Arts, Bible College, School of Music, School of Oratory. Other departments to be added soon.

Its curriculum is strong, up to the standard. Its faculty is composed of scholars who know how to teach. Its student body is studious and well behaved.

The object of this institution is to give a thorough Christian education. Special attention is given to character building. Whole-some restraint and discipline are administered. Character must be back of knowledge in order to meet the true ends in life.

The school motto is "Loyalty to Christ and the Bible." Nature and the Bible are recognized as the two sources of information and they are studied together.



A GROUP OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY

The atmosphere about the school is such as to make it easy for one to do right and hard to do wrong. Christian principle and life is honored, while wrong is frowned upon.

In order that more may have the advantages here offered, the prices have been made very low, but this means no sacrifice of scholarship or equipment.

The management will be glad to send a catalog or other descriptive literature to any who may be interested and desire further information. Such requests may be directed to the

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## ROSE TOURNAMENT ANNUAL

who have real and special need for extra attention on physical lines.

There are now employed in the schools of the city—kindergarten, grammar and high—two hundred and ninety-five teachers. These teachers come to us from thirty-six states and countries and they represent in their educational preparation forty-nine colleges and universities, sixty-seven normal schools, and nine kindergarten training schools, in America;

and nineteen schools of higher learning in foreign lands.

With a perfect climate and ideal environs; with an intelligent, progressive and liberal people—a people especially interested in public school education; with a board of education thoroughly united on a sane, and practical, and progressive program for the largest possible development of the schools; with an able and conscientious corps of teachers, conse-

crated to the service of the schools; and best of all, with a clean, wholesome, and ambitious troop of children, is there presumption in our claim to distinct merit in our schools; or reasonable doubt of our great future and our abiding faith? No, our educational position is secure! For we believe in the value to the state and to society of an intelligent citizenship; and we are willing, yea, anxious, to contribute liberally of our worldly substance to that end.

## THE THROOP IDEA

By DR. JAMES A. B. SCHERER

Courses at Throop Institute are based on the belief that "new occasions teach new duties," as Lowell said, and that the immense changes wrought in the world of thought and action in the last fifty years occasion new duties to those charged with the conduct of schools. To come at once to the point, Throop believes that the medieval curriculum devised for the production of "gentlemen of leisure"

the taint of the sordid. Throop does not despise Latin and Greek and metaphysics; it despises nothing in the wide realm of human knowledge; but it asserts that a modern man is better fitted for service if he knows something about the use of life's tools. The broad board of knowledge is spread with a lavish feast, and all of its viands are good, but the confections have too long crowded staples aside, and sweets have held the center of the table.

Especially does Throop Institute believe that a mighty new empire, such as this of the

modern; but the time has arrived when the "civic engineer" must assist in this service, trained as he is in scientific management as well as technology, and if he comes to his task endowed also with high character we may expect a new era in American civic advancement. The field of the engineer is broadening, there is wider demand for his employment. Although the profession in its various branches has increased 150 per cent in the United States within ten years, the supply of good men is wholly inadequate, especially in the Southwest. Our Throop graduates are every one challenged with opportunity as soon as they leave us, going to positions of large usefulness, and there are not nearly enough of them to supply the demand. As for technical opportunities in Southern California, a bulletin recently issued by Dean Damon makes a most remarkable showing.

Among the agencies for imparting culture to the young novitiates of science are to be reckoned the extension courses in literature, music, and art so generously supported by the Institute and by patrons of the Pasadena Music and Art Association. To his acquisitions the student may thus add appreciations. It is not possible or even desirable that he know the technique of music or the trick of art, but as an educated man he should know the difference between Turner and Gibson, Beethoven and Lehar. In other words, he should know how to appreciate music and art, and the appreciation of good music and art is almost altogether a matter of familiarity. Through opportunity of frequent acquaintance with the masters and the masterpieces, adequately interpreted, a youth may acquire those appreciations that form the very luxury of culture.

Character is of course fundamental. It is the training that fits for a calling, imparts culture, and develops character. Such, at least, is the Throop idea.

### EDITOR'S NOTE.

The headpiece used over the article "Dreams and Visions," by Rev. Robert J. Burdette, is a reproduction of a sculptured archway at the Throop Institute, representing one of the three ideals of the school—"Poise,"—by the sculptor Alexander Sterling Calder.

## The Orton School

The Orton School for Girls was established in 1890 offering out-door life and study in this wonderful climate; college preparatory and general courses; affiliations with Paris and Berlin; European teachers for music and languages; gymnasium under expert director.

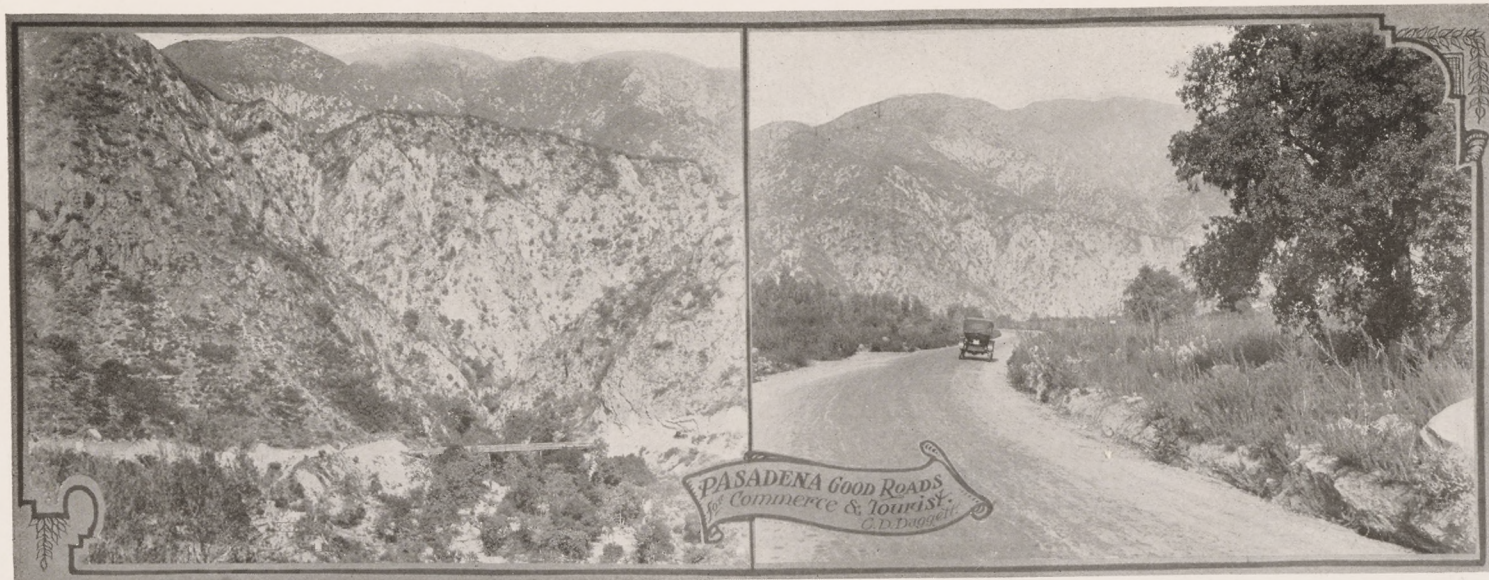


Madame Schumann-Heink Singing for the Pupils of the Pasadena Schools from the Steps of Throop Institute.  
February 22, 1912

and imported into our colleges from aristocratic England should give way to a training with usefulness at its core and ornament on its fringe instead of the reverse. Throop believes in the humanities, or cultural studies, and teaches them to an extent employed by no other college of technology; but it teaches them as subordinate to the utilities. It believes that philosophy and the classics should no longer hold the center of the stage, but that in this scientific and practical age they should be relegated to a position subordinate to the applied sciences. By all means give a youth all the "culture" he can hold, but first teach him to be useful. In the four years of his college career he can in the nature of things take only a limited number of subjects; it is the problem of the school to determine what are the most important, set these in the first rank, and then supply as much as may be of those broader and finer interests that add charm and refinement to life and that will always be demanded to redeem utility from

Southwest, demands the efficiency of trained builders. The gush of water and the genius of electricity and the power of petroleum may all be unlocked by the touch of the engineer's finger. Nothing is more certain than the coming of stupendous opportunities to our doors within the next ten or twenty years. A host of ardent and disciplined youth, trained in the use of the tools of science and illumined by broad and high vision will convert opportunity into achievement, serving their generation just as nobly and quite as effectively as members of the older professions. The public must take a broader view of the engineer's work, and will when it clearly understands him. No man is better fitted for large service to citizenship. Already our American towns are beginning to follow the example of Germany and require engineering training on the part of candidates for city management, such as the mayoralty. The lawyer has taken the lion's share of public service here in America, to a degree unapproached in any other nation, ancient or





Foothill Road, Showing New Road to Mt. Wilson, and An Altadena Drive

THE present active interest in the building of good roads in California received its initial impetus in Pasadena. The Pasadena Board of Trade requested the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to take up the subject in an effective way in the year 1906. The organization of the Los Angeles county good roads association quickly followed. Largely through the efforts of that association a law was passed by the legislature of the state providing for the building of a system of roads by any county and for issuing bonds to pay for their construction. Under that law the county board of supervisors of Los Angeles county appointed a highway commission, and that commission filed its report with the board recommending the construction of three hundred and seven miles of highways in the county at an initial cost of \$3,500,000. The bonds were voted by the people, three to one. Active work in construction by the highway commission commenced as soon as funds were available.

The roads are constructed of broken rock with a surface of asphalt and rock and have reinforced concrete culverts and bridges. They are probably as good as any roads in the world. This action on the part of Los Angeles county stimulated other counties in the state to do likewise, and many hundreds of miles of roads have been and are now being constructed under the same law.

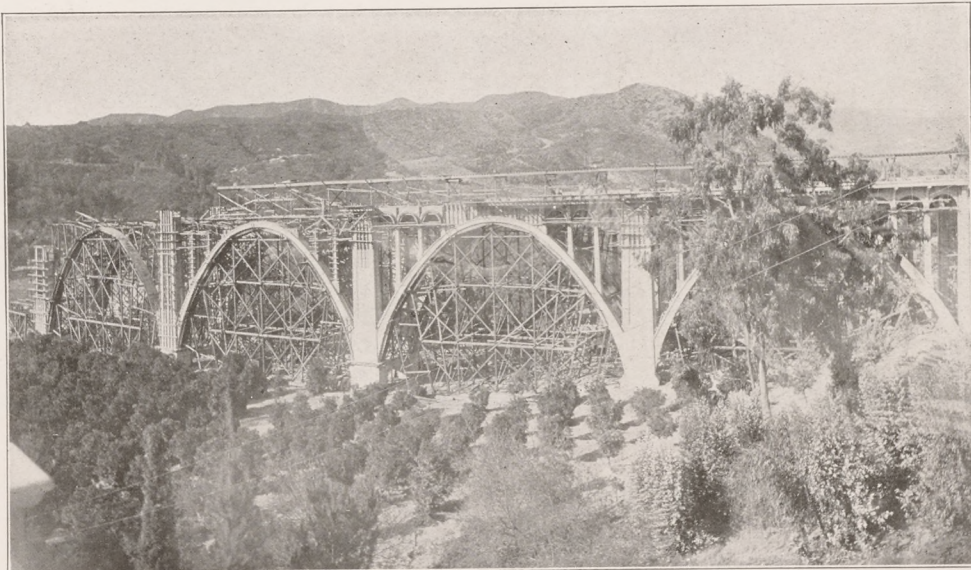
At an election held in November, 1910, the state voted \$18,000,000 for the purpose of

building a system of roads north and south throughout the state. The scheme included one road running along the coast and one in the interior through the San Joaquin valley, planned so that all the county seats will be accessible to each other by means of the system.

The state highway commission is now engaged in that enterprise and is progressing as fast in its work as the conditions will permit. It is safe to say that in a few years there

will be several thousand miles of modern highways throughout the state costing many millions of dollars.

There probably is no section of the United States where good roads are so useful for commercial purposes, traveling and pleasure as in Southern California. The climate is such that traveling for business or pleasure proves enjoyable at all seasons of the year. A careful examination of the good roads map will show that Pasadena is by far the most



Partially Constructed New Concrete Bridge Over Arroyo Seco

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PASADENA'S GOOD ROADS ARE SCENIC

Photos by Harold A. Parker

favorably located of all places in Southern California for the use of roads for pleasure purposes. It is possible to travel to the neighboring seaside resorts without going through the city of Los Angeles, thus saving much inconvenience and loss of time that would otherwise result from the congested traffic of the city.

Finishing of the \$200,000 reinforced concrete bridge over the Arroyo Seco at the west end of Colorado street in Pasadena will complete the Foothill boulevard "from Redlands to the Sea" (via Pasadena). The bridge is more than 1400 feet long, and its largest arch has a span of 223 feet and is 150 feet above the bottom of the arroyo. The bridge will be completed in the near future. It will command one of the most attractive views in all of this region. The arroyo, filled with live oaks, its banks lined with modern villas and gardens, and the mountains at the north end, has always been admired.

The trip to the ocean over this bridge, through the Annandale Valley, the Eagle Rock Valley, the City of Glendale, across the San

Fernando Valley, over the Los Feliz road through Hollywood, over the Sunset boulevard, through Beverly Hills and by the Los Angeles Country Club, through the National Soldiers' Home and along the Palisades to Santa Monica and Venice, is a never-ending source of pleasure. In this short ride of an hour and a half by auto, one has variety, novelty and beauty.

The Foothill boulevard east from Pasadena passes through Baldwin's ranch of live oaks and the cities of Monrovia, Azusa, Glendora and Claremont, all thriving foothill towns, and on to San Bernardino and Redlands. A short run from Claremont takes one to the beautiful, thriving city of Pomona. This region gives one a thorough idea of the celebrated San Gabriel Valley, with its thousands of acres of fruit orchards, its long avenues of eucalyptus and pepper trees, its magnificent variety of semi-tropical tree growth and its picturesque homes. It is a panorama of mountain and valley, constantly changing in form and color.

Leaving the Foothill boulevard at Lamanda Park, about two miles east of Pasadena, by

the Valley road, there is an almost direct road to Long Beach and adjoining coast cities. This road also passes near the old San Gabriel Mission and the City of Alhambra.

The State Highway Commission has included La Canada route in its alignment of state roads. The road leaves Pasadena over the "Devil's Gate" bridge and goes through La Canada valley and will pass over a bridge to be built spanning the Tejuca river, to the San Fernando boulevard, and is unsurpassed in natural scenic attractions by any improved highway in the state. Any person in Pasadena having an auto at his command may easily go over the entire southern part of the state without the delays incident to passing through large cities.

There is a fairly good auto road to the top of Wilson's Peak, a mile above the sea. This road commands mountain, valley and ocean views of unsurpassed grandeur. The great Carnegie observatory is located near the summit and there are many trails through the forests and along the ridges that offer splendid mountain scenery. The tops of the moun-





IN OAK KNOLL DISTRICT

tains, the foothill region, the beautiful valleys and sea shore are all accessible to the autoist from Pasadena.

It certainly is inspiring to ride over a perfectly smooth road at night through a long vista of pepper or eucalyptus trees, over a road that has no dust in dry weather, and no mud in wet. It is a climate that offers three hundred and twenty days out of the year suitable for out of doors life, hundreds of miles of smooth highways reaching in every direction and a country that offers every variety of scenery, every kind of tree and flower, homes that are well kept, and splendid hotels. Such is life in Pasadena for resident or tourist. Truly this is the happy valley told of in song and story and peopled with highly intelligent American citizens who cultivate literature, music, art, and science as well as chase the illusive dollar.

He who comes to Pasadena must be prepared to drink the lotus cup of pleasure that comes from Nature in its most attractive form, filtered through a climate of unsurpassed charm both in winter and summer. It will surely imbue his soul with an ever-increasing longing to sever other associations and drive his last stake where peace, comfort and long life add to the joy of living.



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## MOUNT WILSON

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**M**OUNT WILSON Solar Observatory, which ranks among the more recent additions to the larger observatories of the country, was established in 1904 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Unlike most astronomical institutions which are connected with universities its location was in no way limited to any definite section of the country, but one of the primary ends in view in its establishment was to place it in a situation where astronomical work could be carried on to the very best advantage.

Principal requirements of a satisfactory observatory site are three in number. First, a large amount of clear weather in which observations can be made. Second, a clear and transparent atmosphere. Third, a combination of local conditions such as will insure good definition of the images of the sun or stars in a telescope. These are very complex in character, but in general good definition is promoted by a heavy growth of vegetation which shields the ground and reduces the effect of heat waves, by the absence of wind, and by uniformity of temperature. The long dry summer season of Southern California is particularly well adapted to meet the first of these conditions, and even in the rainy season the



Office and Laboratory of Mount Wilson Solar Observatory at Pasadena



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The Snow Horizontal Telescope from Southwest View

amount of observing time compares favorably with that in the eastern states. Moreover, the summits of the higher mountains such as Mount Wilson rise above the smoke and dust which often fill the valleys, as well as the summer fogs which cover the lower regions and foothills. As a result the sky on Mount

Wilson is very transparent during the summer, and frequently cloudless for months at a time.

The third condition referred to is the most important of all as affecting the prosecution of work at an observatory to the best advantage. If the images of the sun and stars as given by the various telescopes are sharp and

well-defined and free from blurring, the astronomer will gladly sacrifice to some extent, if necessary, clearness of sky or transparency of the air. But it is possible to determine such a fact with certainty only by direct observations. Accordingly, in the years 1903 and 1904, previous to the founding of the observatory, a small telescope was installed on Mount Wilson and daily observations were made of the definition of the sun's image, or "seeing" as astronomers frequently call it. These observations showed excellent conditions for astronomical work, and it was with them as a basis that on the recommendation of Professor Hale the Carnegie Institution of Washington decided in 1904 to establish the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory.

From this brief outline of the conditions under which the site was chosen it is seen in what exceptionally favorable circumstances the Observatory was founded. The same freedom from limitations which applied to the selection of location also applied to the construction of instruments. Most of the observatories of this country owe their beginning to the gift of a great telescope, and the problem of work at these observatories becomes that of using such an instrument to the very best advantage. At Mount Wilson this was not the case. The field was entirely open and the telescopes and instruments could be built, each with a view to the particular work for which it is designed. It is due to this specialization in the construction of the various telescopes that the equipment on Mount Wilson is so unique as to be bewildering to the visitor to whom the word observatory conveys the

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idea of a lens and a tube and a rounded dome enclosing them.

This brings us directly to the question of the aims and purposes of the Observatory for which all of these instruments were designed. In the first place the Observatory was planned almost wholly for the study of astrophysics as distinguished from astronomy of position, that is, the study of the chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies, their heat and light-giving power, their probable temperature, their relationship to one another, and the position which each occupies in the development of the system of the universe. In short, it may all be summed up in the words of Professor Hale as "the study of stellar evolution." The immense importance of the sun in such a plan of research is, of course, self-evident. While itself a star of but moderate size and importance in the universe considered as a whole,

it is the only star which is sufficiently near us to afford an opportunity for minute study of the details of its surface. While we can with a spectroscope determine the chemical composition of even the most distant star, it is only for the star as a whole that this can be done. In the case of the sun we can analyze the light of each particular portion, study how the composition of a sun-spot differs from that of the general surface, measure the light and heat from each part of the solar disc, examine the distribution of the different chemical substances in the sun's atmosphere and classify the various types of phenomena present on the ever-changing surface of the sun, certain of which doubtless affect its radiating power and so the amount of heat received by the earth. With a knowledge of these important facts with regard to the sun we may then apply them to the suns which

form the stars of our universe, and thus draw conclusions as to the position of the sun in the evolution of the stellar system, what its past history has been and what we may expect of its future. Similarly, from a study of the nebulae and star systems we may be able to determine the origin of our own solar system and its most probable future. We may accordingly sum up the work of the Observatory under three heads. First, solar investigations to contribute to our knowledge of the sun as a typical star and as the central body of the solar system. Second, photographic and spectroscopic studies of stars and nebulae to indicate the physical nature of these bodies and their probable order of development. Third, laboratory investigations to aid in the interpretation of the phenomena observed in sun and stars.

With these purposes in mind it is a simple matter to understand the uses of the various telescopes and instruments which form the Observatory equipment. Before attempting a description of them, however, attention should be called to the fact that essentially all of the work is photographic in its nature. The advantages of photography are obvious. Not only is the photographic record a permanent one, while visual observations are temporary, but the photographic plate is capable of recording phenomena which the eye cannot see both because of the limited range of sensitiveness of the eye to light of different colors, and its definite limit of vision. Thus stars may readily be photographed which can never be seen with the eye, and at the same time the photographic plate is sensitive to violet light to which the eye cannot respond. It is this

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fact which has caused the use in almost all of the Observatory telescopes of the reflecting mirror instead of the more familiar lens. We can obtain an image of the sun or a star either by allowing the light to pass through a lens coming to a definite focus at a certain distance behind it, known as its focal length, or by reflecting the light from a curved surface, in which case the light will be brought to a focus at a distance depending upon the amount of the curvature of the surface. The lens probably has the advantage in the case of visual observations, but the mirror has much greater advantages for photographic work. This is due mainly to the fact that the blue and violet light to which photographic plates are most sensitive are strongly absorbed by glass, and so the brightness of the image of the sun or star is much reduced for purposes of photography. One of the best and simplest types of mirror has been found to be one made of glass coated with silver, and it is this form which is used in all of the Observatory instruments. If a telescope of a certain focal length is desired, the front surface of a disc of plate glass is figured accurately to the correct curvature, and this surface is then coated with a film of silver deposited by chemical means. Such a mirror when freshly silvered will reflect about 90 per cent of the blue and



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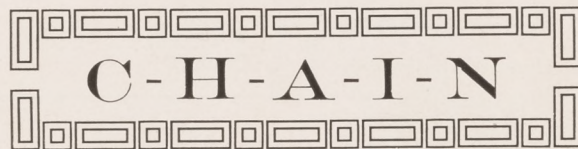
violet light which falls upon it, while a large lens will rarely transmit more than 60 per cent.

It is evident that the requirements of a telescope to be used in observing the sun are quite different from those of one to be used for the stars. In the sun a great abundance of light is available. Accordingly the aperture of a telescope, upon which its power

of gathering light and so the brightness of the image depends, does not have to be great. The focal length should, however, be great, since the magnifying power of a telescope depends upon its focal length, and a large image of the sun is very desirable for many kinds of work. Two telescopes are now in regular use for observing the sun on Mount

Wilson and a third is nearing completion. The first of these in point of time is the Snow horizontal telescope, so-called from the original donor. This instrument is placed in a long horizontal house, the walls of which are built of canvas strips overlapping one another but admitting of the free circulation of air between them. This is important in order to prevent the heating of the air inside the house which would give rise to air currents injurious to the definition of the sun's image. The sun's light falls upon a flat mirror at the south end of the long house, is reflected by it to a second flat mirror near it, and by this in turn through the house to a concave mirror placed at the north end. This mirror is the essential part of the telescope, the other two mirrors serving only to supply it with light. The first of the two flat mirrors is driven by clock work so that it follows the sun in its course through the sky, and thus keeps the sun's light in a fixed position on the concave mirror. The concave mirror has a focal length of 60 feet, that is, the sun's image is formed at a distance of 60 feet from the mirror, and has a diameter of about seven inches. By a rotation of the concave mirror the image may be thrown upon any one of several instruments which are used to study its character. One of these is a simple photographic shutter by means of which direct photographs are taken. A second is a powerful spectroscope for analyzing the sun's light and studying the chemical constitution of the different parts of the sun's disc. Still a third is a movable spectroscope by means of which we obtain photographs of the sun showing the distribution of the different gases over its surface. This last instrument though complicated in appearance is

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most simple in its essential features. As in any spectroscope, a spectrum of the sun is formed consisting of a bright colored band of light crossed by a greater number of dark lines which are due to the different metals present in the sun. If one of these lines is isolated by means of a narrow slit which allows it alone to pass, shutting out the rest of the spectrum, and the whole apparatus is moved across the sun's image, it is evident that we shall have formed upon a photographic plate put just behind this slit an image of the sun made up of the light which comes from this one line. If this line is due to iron, for example, the photograph will represent the distribution of iron vapor over the sun's surface. It was with this instrument that the important discovery was made by Professor Hale that sun-spots are great solar cyclones or vortices in which the clouds of gas over the sun's surface are drawn down into the body of the sun. The Snow telescope is in use every clear day of the year for obtaining photographic records of the sun's surface.

This rather full description of the Snow telescope enables us to understand more readily the construction of the other two telescopes used in the study of the sun. Both of these are similar in principle to the Snow telescope except that the light instead of going in a horizontal direction is sent in a vertical direction. The flat mirrors which receive the sun's light are placed on the summit of steel towers and send the light to lenses which have a focal length equal to that of the height of the two towers, that is, 60 feet and 150 feet. The sun's image, accordingly, is formed near the surface of the ground and the spectroscopes and auxiliary instruments are placed in wells beneath its surface in a vertical position. There are two main advantages in this type of telescope over the horizontal form. In the first place the light is received by the telescope at a point high above the ground and is much less influenced by the waves of hot air

which are found close to the ground, and by disturbing air currents. This results in an improvement of the definition of the sun's image. In the second place the spectroscopes being placed in underground pits suffer very little change of temperature and work to much better advantage.

Smaller of the two towers has now been in operation for about three years and many important investigations have been carried on with it. Among these we may refer to the discovery of the presence of magnetic fields in sun-spots, the discovery of certain new laws connected with the rotation of the sun, important advances in our knowledge of the constitution of sun-spots and of the general theory of the circulation in the sun's atmosphere.

Large 150-foot tower is built mainly on the plan of the smaller tower but with many additional improvements. The telescope gives an image of the sun seventeen inches in diameter, or two and one-half times that of the other two telescopes, and represents what we may probably call the most efficient type of instrument which can at present be built for the study of solar physics.

Equipment of the Observatory for the study of the stars consists of the great 60-inch reflector and its numerous auxiliary instruments. The requirements of such an instrument are quite different from those for a solar telescope. The prime necessity of a stellar instrument is power to gather light, and this is secured by making its aperture as large as possible. In this respect the large reflector is probably the most efficient instrument now in use. It gathers more than twice the light of the Yerkes refractor, and over two and one-half times that of the Lick telescope. In other words, apart from questions of loss of light, in which, as we have seen, advantage is with the reflector, stars more than twice as faint may be photographed with the 60-inch reflector as with the large refractors.

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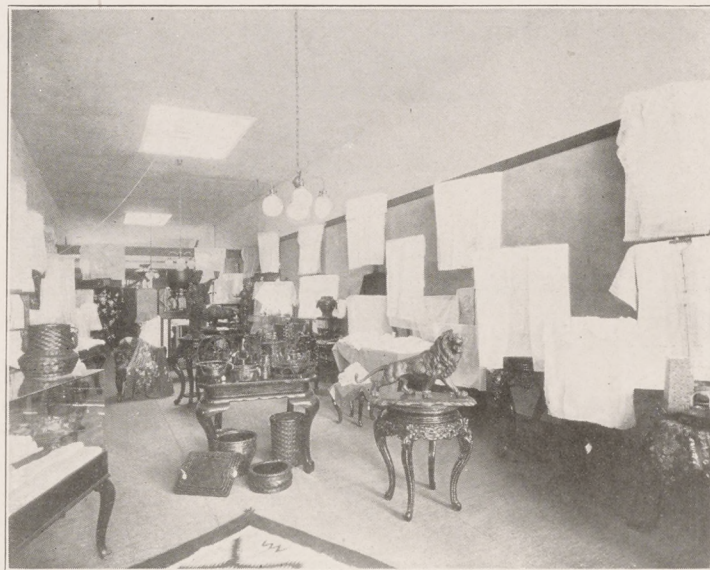
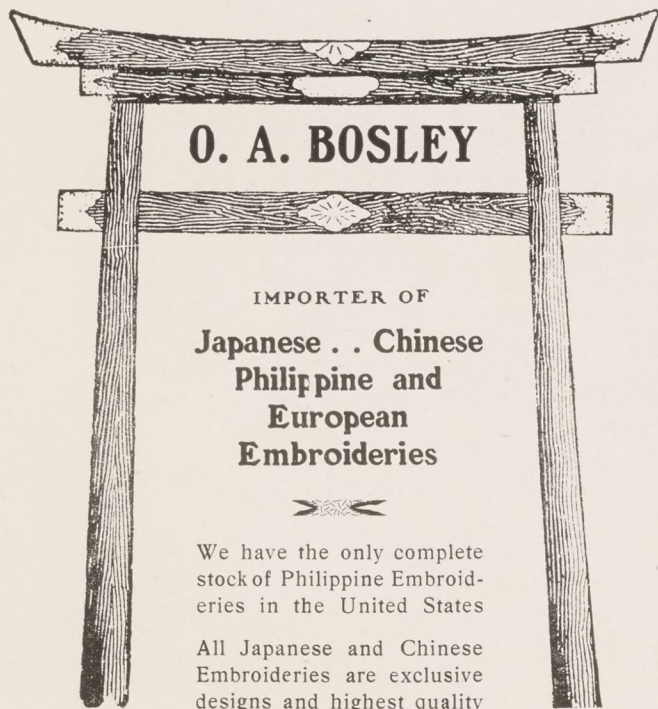
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The photographic efficiency of the instrument has resulted in the discovery of a great number of interesting facts, especially in connection with the nebulae and star clusters. In the case of the former an immense number of stars whose presence previously was unknown has been found to lie in the streams of cloud-like gas and perhaps actually represent stars in the process of formation.

The great power of the instrument has been of equal value in the study of the spectra of stars, many of which with other telescopes

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have been too faint for the study of their light by means of the spectroscope, and the additional material made available should add greatly to our ability to classify stars in the order of their physical development.

Supplementing the work both on the solar and the stellar sides is the work carried on in the Pasadena physical laboratory. The interpretation of the results found from spectrum analysis of the sun and stars would be difficult without knowledge of what causes produce similar results in the laboratory where the sources of light are under our control. Thus the effects of variation of temperature have been investigated in the laboratory and the results found applied to the spectrum of sun-spots. In this way it has been shown that the temperature of sun-spots must be considerably lower than that of the general solar surface. A similar application has been made of the known effects of a magnetic field upon the character of the spectrum lines, to the effects found in the spectrum of sun-spots.

It is clear from this brief description of the equipment of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory that its history in the six years since its foundation has been one of almost ceaseless construction. Both on the mountain and in Pasadena new buildings and new instruments have been constantly in the process of making. It was with this in mind that a complete optical and instrument construction shop was organized in Pasadena in which all of the mirrors, including the 60-inch reflector, as well as the great majority of the instruments now on Mount Wilson have been built under the direct supervision of their designers.

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O. E. Boadway, President and Manager, has had twelve years experience in the retail and wholesale trade in New York City as an experienced buyer. Vice-President, L. A. Boadway, is a prominent Pasadenan, having lived here for many years. He is also Vice-President of the John McDonald Company of this city, and director of one of the leading banks. The Treasurer, Mr. C. E. Blackwell, is a recent arrival from the East. He has been in the furniture business for a number of years. Secretary of the Company, C. E. Corry, is an old resident of Pasadena, and H. E. Boadway is General Manager and Treasurer of the Pasadena Transfer and Storage Company. The directors are O. E., L. A. and H. E. Boadway, C. E. Corry and W. C. Mason is the builder and owner of the buildings.

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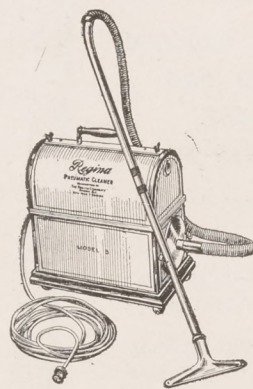
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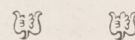
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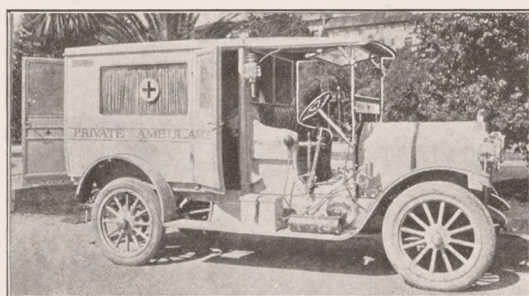
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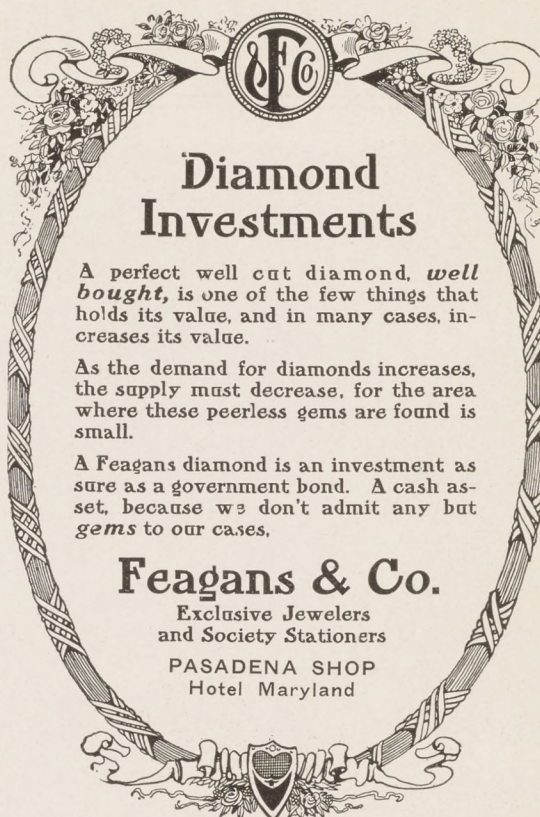
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As the demand for diamonds increases, the supply must decrease, for the area where these peerless gems are found is small.

A Feagans diamond is an investment as sure as a government bond. A cash asset, because we don't admit any but *gems* to our cases.

**Feagans & Co.**

Exclusive Jewelers  
and Society Stationers

PASADENA SHOP  
Hotel Maryland

## LOS ANGELES LIMITED



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#### THE PASADENA TRAIN

Leaves Pasadena and Los Angeles daily and runs via the Salt Lake Route, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern through Salt Lake City and Omaha. Finest of electric lighted equipment and beautiful scenic route. This train carries through sleepers between Los Angeles, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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PASADENA, 86 East Colorado Street

## Pasadena . . . . Has Many Attractions!

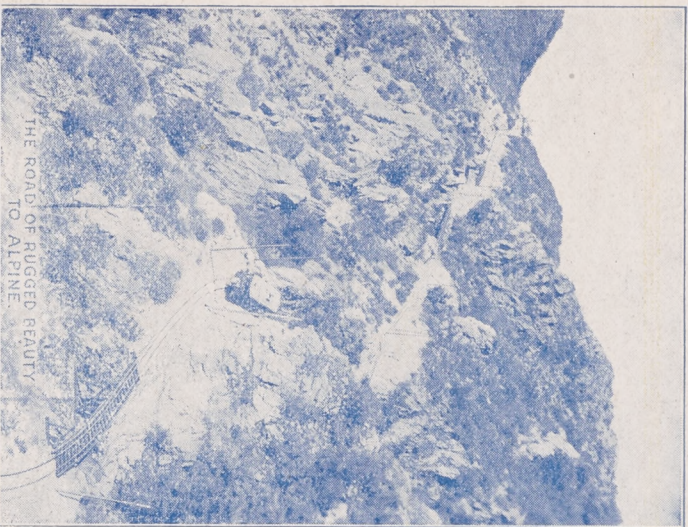
That are world-wide, but don't forget that one of these attractions is the *Finest Hardware Store in the West*, right up to the minute in every respect. Established when Pasadena was a hamlet and has grown with the general growth of the city. Builders' Hardware for the mansions of the millionaire down to the chicken coop. Gas Ranges, Furnaces, Culinary Utensils, Fireless Cookers, Cutlery, Guns, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hose, Garden Appliances. We can equip your home from cellar to garret. Come in and see our display. It will give you an education in Hardware well worth your while

**Pasadena Hardware  
Company** Incorporated      Established 1885



*From*  
**Shore Line**  
*to*  
**Mountain Top**

*Through the Valleys  
Over the Mesas  
Past Scenes of Romance  
To All Points of Greatest Interest  
No Railway in the World Its Equal*



*Electric All the Way  
To Everywhere Worth While  
With Comfort, Speed and Safety*

**Pacific Electric Railway**  
**LOS ANGELES**





..... PASADENA BANKS .....

H. W. CHYNOWETH, President

T. J. STOCKS, Cashier

National Bank of Commerce

Chamber of  
Commerce Building

Capital, \$100,000  
Surplus and Profits, \$7,500

HENRY NEWBY, President

E. J. PYLE, Cashier

Pasadena National Bank

S. E. Cor. Raymond and Colorado

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$285,000

ERNEST H. MAY, President

N. E. MACBETH, Cashier

Security National Bank

Cor. Colorado and Broadway

Chamber of Commerce

Capital, \$100,000

WM. H. VEDDER, President

A. E. EDWARDS, Cashier

First National Bank

N. E. Cor. Fair Oaks and Colorado

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$320,000

J. B. COULSTON, President

C. A. GOODYEAR, Vice-President

Crown City National Bank

S. W. Cor. Marengo  
Avenue and Colorado Street

Capital, \$100,000  
Surplus and Profits, \$30,000

H. I. STUART, President

H. L. MOUAT, Cashier

Union National Bank

N. W. Cor. Raymond  
Avenue and Colorado Street

Capital, \$100,000  
Surplus and Profits, \$75,000

J. B. COULSTON, President

C. A. GOODYEAR, Vice-President

Crown City Savings and Trust Co.

S. W. Cor. Marengo  
Avenue and Colorado Street

Capital, \$100,000  
Surplus and Profits, \$27,000

WM. H. VEDDER, President

H. A. DOTY, Treasurer

Pasadena Savings and Trust Co.

N. E. Cor. Fair Oaks and Colorado

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$250,000

H. I. STUART, President

H. L. MOUAT, Cashier

Union Trust and Savings Bank

N. W. Cor. Raymond  
Avenue and Colorado Street

Capital, \$425,000  
Surplus and Profits, \$65,000

W. H. HUBBARD, President

M. VILAS HUBBARD, Cashier

Citizens Savings Bank

225 East Colorado Street

Capital, \$100,000